

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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DAILY CRITICIZES WEST'S NEW MBFR PROPOSAL

AU191719 Prague ZEMEDELKE NOVINY in Czech 17 Jul 82 p 2

["MCH"-signed commentary in column "Our Notes": "New Element in Vienna?"]

[Text] One cannot deny a certain degree of usefulness to the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments. At the same time, not even the tiniest practical results can be ascribed to them. Having to come to such a conclusion after the end of the 27th round of the negotiations is a fairly unpleasant duty and, taking into consideration the expectations of the European nations, even an embarrassing one. Also the fact that the Western states submitted a new version of their proposals in the Hofburg Palace last week does not change this assessment at all. The new version in essence involves a reduction of the number of ground forces on both sides to determined ceilings: 700,000 ground troops and, together with the air force, 900,000 men.

The proposal will, of course, be studied in detail by the socialist states, but one has to say already that on the first perfunctory glance, one can immediately discover in it several blemishes. Although it is true that it provides some new elements, the question is whether they are for the good. For examples, four stages of reduction are proposed on the basis of one agreement, although it has already been agreed to make reductions in two stages on the basis of two agreements. The proposal also speaks only about reducing the numerical strength of armed forces, although, as is known, the name of the conference, from the beginning has contained the word "on the reduction of armed forces and a r m a - m e n t s" [widespaced as published] and although the West not so long ago even conceded the possibility of assessing this question. In addition to this, the proposal does not resolve precisely those questions which have been blocking the negotiations until now; it does not respond to a number of important points in the socialist countries' February proposal, and only part of it is in a concrete form, while the second part -- the third and fourth stages -- is to remain open for further negotiations and is thus uncertain.

Although there is now a new proposal with new elements on the negotiating table in the Hofburg, there is abundant evidence that no new element has in fact emerged in the attitude of the Western countries toward the Vienna negotiations. The delegations of the NATO countries constantly return to themes which had been discussed long time ago; they again stress the so-called geographical factor, although the final communique of the 1973 preparatory negotiations, which both sides approved, took into consideration all aspects of the geographical factor and so forth. A number of things simply suggest that the attitude of the Western countries, for a long time characterized by delay tactics and an unwillingness to arrive at practical results, has not actually changed.

SARANDE, KRUIE REPORT TO HOXHA ON PLAN SUCCESSES

Sarande District Letter

AU162044 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Summary] Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, has received the following letter from the Sarande District AWP Committee:

Dear Comrade Enver, inspired by the historic decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress and your constant advice and instructions, we are pleased to inform you that our district's agricultural workers, working with a high degree of consciousness and discipline, have completed the harvesting campaign and have fulfilled the wheat production and delivery plans. "Production exceeds last year's by 19,000 quintals, or by 3.2 quintals per hectare." Many sectors have overfulfilled their production plans and some achieved yields of 40-45 quintals per hectare. These results are proof of the correctness of the party's line and your teachings and are due also to the improved organization of work and scientific discipline, regardless of weather conditions.

"Availing ourselves of this opportunity, dear Comrade Enver, we inform you also in addition to the fulfillment of the wheat production and delivery plan, satisfactory results have also been attained in other tasks during this half-year period. Total industrial production was fulfilled 107 percent, labor productivity in industry 106 percent, and in the construction sector 109 percent, the export plan 103 percent, the volume of construction 101 percent, transportation 102 percent, turnover of goods 102 percent, and communal services 108 percent. The cost reduction targets were exceeded by 1 million leks and all economic and financial indicators were met or exceeded. The vegetable plan was exceeded by 12,300 quintals and 1,300 quintals of meat were produced over and above target. Incomes in the agricultural sector were exceeded by 8.5 million leks."

The successes attained have not made us complacent because there are still reserves to increase production even more. Popular discussion on the 1983 draft plan is accompanied by an all-out effort to fulfill the current year's tasks. Conscious of the great tasks entrusted to us, and with the party's and your teachings in our hearts and minds, we will struggle to increase our mobilization to a higher degree and achieve even greater successes in all fields, at the same time sharpening our revolutionary vigilance and raising our combat-readiness in defending the country.

"Long live the party and may you live as long as our glorious mountains, Comrade Enver!"

Kruje District Letter

AU19140 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Summary] Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, has received a letter from the Kruje District AWP Council:

Dear Comrade Enver, we report to you with pleasure that we fulfilled the set tasks for the half-year period. The Eighth AWP Congress and your report mobilized us at work and inspired the creative ideas of workers, cadres and communists.

The agricultural workers devoted attention to the intensification of agriculture, to gaining higher yields and to improving soil and seeds. Thus 85 percent of wheat was sowed in well systematized and drained soil. Because of improvements of seeds, irrigation, timely harvesting of wheat and the direct transfer of surplus from fields to state depots, it was possible for our district to overfulfill its wheat production and depositing plans. Thus, 33 quintals per hectare were harvested and 28,000 quintals more grain was produced than last year.

We are also pleased to report that for the 6 months, milk production was overfulfilled by 3 percent; egg production was 9 percent above plan; vegetable production 9 percent above plan; and meat production was fulfilled 100 percent, among other things. Income in agriculture was realized 108 percent, using 99.8 percent of planned expenses.

The working class of the district also had good results. All enterprises and their workplaces overfulfilled their set half-year tasks. General industrial production was fulfilled 103.9 percent; communal services were fulfilled 113.5 percent; construction volume 100.4 percent; goods transport in tons 106.4 percent, and in tons per kilometer, 100.1 percent; and goods turnover on the whole was fulfilled 101.2 percent. Export plans were fulfilled 109.6 percent, the volume of the post-telecommunications work 104 percent. Productivity in industry was realized 105 percent. The budget income plan was realized 105 percent; the state's centralized net income and that of the enterprises were realized respectively 107 and (?108) percent.

This good beginning mobilizes us and makes us struggle for higher achievements. We promise you that the present achievements will be further advanced and this year's tasks will be fulfilled before schedule. We will struggle to put into practice the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress.

JANUARY-JUNE COAL PRODUCTION SURPASSES PLAN

AU191333 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Tirana, July 19 (ATA) -- On the basis of the available data of the Ministry of Energy, it turns out that during January-June period the Albanian coal miners overfulfilled the tasks in the extraction of this mineral with about 10,700 tonnes. In the meantime, there was carried out mining work over the plan. Likewise, during this period, the plan of total industrial production in this important branch of energy, was overfulfilled. By raising higher the socialist emulation drive, the miners in Memaliaj, Tepelena District, extracted 6,000 tonnes of coal above the planned tasks for this period. The miners of Mborjedrenova, Korca District, followed their example. They extracted 2,000 tonnes of coal over the plan. The Manza, Alarup, Valias and other coal mines are on the forefront.

BRIEFS

LENIN PARTY SCHOOL DIPLOMAS -- A ceremony to present diplomas to 572 cadres who completed their studies at the V. I. Lenin Higher Party School and in the higher courses under it was organized this morning at this school in Tirana. Taking part were students, teachers and others who had been invited. Also taking part were Comrade Foto Cami, alternate Politburo member, and other comrades. Sota Jorgji, deputy director of the school, spoke on this occasion. Vito Muco greeted those present on behalf of the graduates. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 12 Jul 82 AU]

YOUTH DELEGATION TO CANADA -- A delegation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania, headed by its secretary, Koco Danaj, left Albania today for Canada to take part in the Fifth International Meeting of the Anti-Imperialist and Antifascist Youth, which will be held between 16 July and 1 August. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82 AU]

U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA 'CONFIRMED'

AU181948 Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 18 Jul 82

["U.S. Plans in Central America" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA) -- The official proclamation of the "Central American Democratic Community" set up in January and including Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Guatemala, and the visit of Honduras President Roberto Suazo Cordova to Washington, are events, in the opinion of NARODNA ARMIYA, which should be considered rather as a confirmation and development than a new element of the Central American strategy of the White House. The resemblance between them is the unity of aims and the difference - the different extent to which the USA demonstrates its unreserved commitment to them.

It is emphasized in the commentary that setting up the community is an ancient idea of Washington according to which it is to replace the Central American defense union which broke up after the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, in other words to set up a military bloc operating entirely under the U.S. rule and serving as a shield and a striking force in the struggle with the progressive states and the national liberation movements in Central America and the Caribbean Basin.

The formation of the "community" proves, as NARODNA ARMIYA emphasizes, that the trend in the U.S. foreign policy of interference and dictat through puppet forces which might make it possible for Washington to satisfy its political ambitions through direct interference without any compromise, is getting deeper.

The author dwells on Reagan's talks with the Honduras' president which, in his view, unambiguously confirm the U.S. intention to use Honduras as a weapon for crushing the resistance movement in El Salvador and the revolution in Nicaragua. Although Washington might call it a strategy in defence of the national interests, in the political language this is a strategy of creating perilous tension, the commentary stresses in conclusion.

DEATH OF PEOPLE'S HERO KARLO LUKANOV REPORTED

AU162001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The BCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the All-National Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee, and the Central Committee of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, announce with deep sorrow the death of Karlo Lukanov, loyal son of the party and people, outstanding party and state figure, and active fighter against fascism and capitalism, who died on 15 July 1982 at age 84.

For his active participation in the people's revolutionary struggles and in the construction of socialism, Karlo Lukanov has been awarded the highest titles and decorations in our country. He was Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Hero of Socialist Labor. He was four times awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order and also received the following decorations: the People's Freedom 1941-44 Order, first class; the 9 September 1944 Order, second class, and the People's Republic of Bulgaria Order, first class. He was also presented with the Soviet October Revolution Order and received many other decorations.

A committee has been established for organizing Karlo Lukanov's funeral. Comrade Dimitur Stanishev has been appointed chairman of the committee. Karlo Lukanov will lay in state at the People's Army Club from 1100 to 1200 local time, on 19 July. His funeral will take place at 1230 local time at the Sofia central cemetery.

Biographical Data Given

AU162013 Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Sofia, July 16 (BTA) -- On July 15, 1982, Karlo Lukanov died at the age of 84.

He was born on October 20, 1897 in the town of Pleven. At the age of sixteen he became member of the Workers' Social Democratic Youth League and at the age of twenty entered the ranks of the Bulgarian Communist Party. For his active revolutionary work in the country and as assistant of the exiled buro of the CC of the BCP after the routing of the September uprising in 1923 he was imprisoned by the fascist government. In 1927, threatened with a new arrest, he was sent to the Soviet Union, where he lived until the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. He took part in the Civil War in Spain as commander of the 12th International Brigade and head of the International Brigade-Forming Centre. Karlo Lukanov worked in the Communist International and early in August of 1941 became speaker and chief editor of the underground "Khristo Botev" radio station.

After the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria he was entrusted by many responsible posts: chief director of the Bulgarian radio, chairman of the Committee for Science, Art and Culture, chairman of the state Planning Committee. In 1956 he was deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and minister of foreign affairs. He also served as Bulgaria's ambassador to the Soviet Union and to Switzerland.

At the 5th BCP Congress Karlo Lukanov was elected member of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the BCP. In 1950, he became candidate-member of the CC of the BCP and at the 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th congresses of the party was elected member of the CC of the BCP.

With his entire life of combat and selfless work, with his unflinching loyalty to the party and the people, with his high culture, consciousness and feeling of duty and responsibility to society, with his organization, discipline and competence, with his sympathy for the needs of the people, Karlo Lukanov set an excellent example of a communist, patriot, internationalist and man, said the obituary signed by the CC of the BCP, the National Assembly, the Ministerial Council, the All-National Committee for Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship and the Central Committee of the Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF MALTA'S MINTOFF

AU190820 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Joint Bulgarian-Maltese Communique on the 14 Jul official visit of Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, to Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, Dom Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta, paid an official visit to Bulgaria on 14 July 1982.

Dom Mintoff laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid respects at his coffin.

During his visit Dom Mintoff, Maltese prime minister, was received by Todor Zhivkov, State Council Chairman, and had talks with Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The bilateral relations and some topical international issues were discussed.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of the Bulgarian-Maltese relations in recent years and pointed out measures for expanding and strengthening further the cooperation between them in various areas. The two sides stressed the importance of the periodic meetings of the two countries' leaders for stimulating the development of bilateral relations and expressed their mutual willingness to continue these meetings.

The adherence of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Malta to respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states was stressed during the talks.

The two countries, leaders reviewed some topical international problems which are of mutual interest and noted with satisfaction the identity or coincidence of their positions.

They expressed concern at the complication of the international situation and stressed the necessity of supporting all efforts for developing the process of detente, preventing the danger of a nuclear war, stopping the arms race and disarmament, strengthening world peace and security and liquidating the dangerous hotbeds of tension.

They expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will end successfully with the adoption of an essential and balanced document on continuing the all-European process that began in Helsinki, on convening a conference on measures for strengthening confidence in Europe and disarmament, and on implementing the agreements incorporated in the Final Act, including the part dealing with the Mediterranean.

The two leaders noted with concern the continuation of the dangerous situation in the Middle East and condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. They again confirmed the positions of their countries that a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis can be achieved only through the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories conquered in 1967, the restoration of the legal rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to create their own state, and a guarantee of the security of all states in the region. They categorically expressed their support for the participation of the PLO, the only legal representative of the Arab people of Palestine, in any negotiations aimed at solving the Middle East crisis.

The two sides positively evaluated the role of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement and their efforts for strengthening peace and the peoples' independence and their struggle for equal economic relations between the states.

The two leaders expressed the hope that the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on limiting and reducing strategic arms, and on limiting nuclear arms in Europe will lead toward a speedy agreement, based on the principles of equality and equal security.

The Republic of Malta highly valued the active and peaceful foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at developing goodneighbourly relations and understanding in the Balkans, Europe and the world. Malta supports Bulgaria's initiative aimed at practically implementing the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports and greets the 15 May 1981 declaration that Malta is a neutral country, conducting a policy of neutrality and nonalignment, and evaluates it as a positive contribution to the process of detente. The People's Republic of Malta, aimed at strengthening the cooperation and collaboration among the Mediterranean countries and turning the Mediterranean into a nuclear-free zone of lasting peace and stability.

In this context the two sides confirmed their determination to cooperate for the removal of foreign military bases from the Mediterranean and the withdrawal of all foreign military vessels from the Mediterranean, and above all those that carry nuclear weapons.

The prime minister of the Republic of Malta invited Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to visit Malta. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

PREMIER FILIPOV TO PAY VISIT TO ROMANIA

AU171506 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 17 (BTA) -- Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, will pay an official and friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of Mr Constantin Dascalescu, first minister of the Romanian Government.

FILIPPOV OPENS ROMANIAN EXHIBITION IN SOFIA

AU160953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Summary] An economic exhibition organized by Romania was opened at Universiade Hall in Sofia today. "Comrades Grisha Filipov, Andrey Lukanov, Kiril Zarev; Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, ministers, economic chiefs and chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited to Bulgaria were present.

"Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister, made a speech. He spoke about the development of the trade and economic relations between our countries and about the expansion and deepening of mutual economic cooperation.

"In reply, Comrade Grisha Filipov, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov himself, congratulated the organizers and participants in the exhibition. We can note with pleasure, he said, that the economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our two fraternal countries is constantly developing on an ascending line."

Filipov, Oprea Speak

AU161648 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 16 (BTA) -- Mr Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister of Romania, maintains that the economic potentials of Romania and Bulgaria, the ascending economic development of the two countries, offer increasing possibilities for expansion of bilateral trade. He stressed this today at the opening of an economic Romanian exhibition here. According to him there are considerable possibilities for expansion of bilateral cooperation and industrial joint production. The guest stated that in the years of the current five year period bilateral trade is expected to reach about 3.5 million rubles. Mr Gheorghe Oprea pointed out that the exhibition will make it possible for the specialists of the two countries to exchange views on the problems of economic ties. He stressed in conclusion that Bulgaria holds an important place in Romania's foreign economic relations and that in the future the two countries will proceed to new forms of cooperation in the most progressive economic branches.

"Bulgaria follows with unabating interest the successes of the Romanian people and sincerely rejoices at their achievements," said in reply Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria. He pointed out that the economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two countries is steadily developing along ascending lines. Mr Filipov spoke of the steady improvement of the economic relations between Bulgaria and Romania on the basis of specialization and industrial joint production, on the basis of fraternal cooperation with the other socialist countries. "Bilateral trade has repeatedly doubled and its structure has been improved in the last five-year periods", added Mr Filipov.

The speaker noted further that the BCP regards the foreign economic relations of Bulgaria as the major factor for the intensification of economy. The progressive trends outlined for the development of the economic relations of Bulgaria will be materialized to a great extent through the stepping up of the process of all-round cooperation and of bringing the country closer to the Soviet Union and the other CMEA member-countries, both on bilateral and on multilateral basis. The development and deepening of the relations between Bulgaria and Romania have an important place in this process.

The Romanian economic exhibition covers about 4000 sq.m. of open-air and indoor grounds. 24 companies specialized in the production and trade in mechanical engineering, electronic and electrical engineering, chemical and petrochemical products are represented at the exhibition. Party, state and economic figures and executives attended the opening ceremony.

Zhivkov Visits Exhibition

AU191934 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, visited the economic exhibition of the Socialist Republic of Romania which is at the Sofia Universiada Hall. (Dimitru Ioan, director of the exhibition, briefed Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the contents of the exhibition which shows Romania's achievements in various economic branches. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that this exhibition represents a new contribution to the development of the good-neighborly relations that exist between the two countries.

ZHIVKOV INTERVIEW WITH AFRIQUE-ASIE OUTLINED

AU191917 Soria BTA in English 1834 GMT 19 Jul 82

["Zhivkov Interview Published in France" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Paris, July 19 /BTA corr./ - The biweekly AFRIQUE-ASIE magazine published here carries in its new issue the interview of Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, given to (Simon Malley), founder and director general of the magazine.

Telling his impressions of his conversation with Mr Todor Zhivkov, Mr (Simon Malley) emphasizes his businesslike qualities of a statesman and his great contribution to the ascending development of Bulgaria in all spheres of life. The interview gives comprehensive replies to many questions pertaining to the international situation and with Bulgaria's principled, consistent foreign policy.

As a publication dealing with the problems of the "Third World", the AFRIQUE-ASIE magazine shows an emphatic interest in the evaluation of Mr Todor Zhivkov's of the situation in different regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America, of the state and prospects to Bulgaria's relations with the developing states, of the selfless moral, political and material backing she is rendering them.

Mr Todor Zhivkov dwells on the U.S. policy towards these states and in particular on Washington's striving to attract them on its side and to tear them off their natural ally - the socialist community. He also points out that the political, military and strategical cooperation between Washington and Beijing is a threat for world peace. The policy of the United States which step up the international tension, continue the arms race, obstruct the progressive and democratic changes on the planet and increase the danger of a new world war, is condemned in the interview.

Replying to a question about Israel's aggression in Lebanon, carried out with the backing of the United States, Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasizes that it is a new act of international vandalism, which can be comparable only to the crimes of the Nazis during World War Two. The present unfolding of the crisis in the Middle East, the stresses, shows more than ever that a just and permanent peace in that part of the world can never be unless the Palestinian issue is resolved.

Special prominence is given in the interview to Bulgaria's policy and her contribution to consolidating detente on the [Balkan] Peninsula, to establishing the goodneighbourliness, friendship and wide equality and mutually advantageous cooperation. The secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria expresses satisfaction with the previous development of these relations and emphasizes that without closing her eyes to the complex problems in the Balkans, Bulgaria is viewing the future of these relations with optimism. On the other hand he points out that more alarming are the attempts by certain reactionary forces at destabilizing the situation in the region, at impeding the process of detente, at fanning up mistrust among the Balkan peoples. Mr Todor Zhivkov recalls the wide programme worked out by the 12th BCP Congress for developing goodneighbourly cooperation between Bulgaria and the other Balkan states and his proposal to make specific steps to turn the peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace.

SOCIETY FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION DESCRIBED

AU181945 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 18 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA) -- As an active participant in the international socialist division of labor, Bulgaria is a partner in more than 40 bilateral and multilateral international economic organisations set up within the CMEA network. One of them is the Bulgaro-Romanian "Danube" Society for Economic Cooperation and Trade, set up two years ago and registered as a joint-stock company in Bucharest.

The aim of the society is carrying out engineering activity and various other services, rendering technical assistance to third countries in the fields of chemistry, power generation, electrical engineering and electronics, metallurgy, geological, hydrogeological and petrol researches, the manufacture of building materials, the foodstuff industry and agriculture.

The term of the company contract is 25 years and it can be extended by decision of the General Assembly. The society can set up branches, subsidiaries, offices, agencies and representations on the territory of the two countries and in third states as well.

The first deals have already been made in Greece, Iraq, Libya and other countries. In view of the positive experience acquired by Bulgaria and Romania in the process of cooperating with the other CMEA member-countries, one can expect a further successful development of this new form of cooperation.

ANNIVERSARY OF TREATY WITH HUNGARY MARKED

AU161354 Sofia BTA in English 1316 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 16/BTA/ - Today's dailies carry abundant material on the 34th anniversary of the signing of the first allied treaty by Bulgaria and Hungary. "RABOTNICHESKO DELO" reads that the two countries' relations feature indestructible fraternity, all-round interaction and common aims. The BCP CC newspaper emphasizes that Bulgaria and Hungary, together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states are united in building up the developed socialist society.

"ZEMEDEL'SKO ZNAME" dwells on the economic cooperation of Bulgaria and Hungary. Bilateral trade goes up year by year. In the years of the seventh five-year period (1976-1980) the reciprocal trade reached one milliard rubles. In the next five years bilateral commodity exchange is expected to amount to some one milliard 450 million rubles. At present there are 15 valid specialization and cooperation agreements. Special importance is being attached to the cooperation in mechanical engineering and in particular to the manufacture of diesel engines, transport vehicles, robots, electronic components, flow lines and so on. In future the two countries are to step up the joint entry to third markets, first of all in the developing states.

Material on this occasion is carried also in the other dailies. The common estimation prevails that in future, too the relations of Bulgaria and Hungary will be developing on an ascending line.

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER ENDS VISIT 16 JULY

AU191540 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Hungarian Guests Have Left"]

[Text] Prague, 16 Jul (CTK) -- A delegation of the Hungarian People's Army, led by Army General Lajos Czinege, defense minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid a visit to the Aero Vodochody enterprise on Friday. The delegation inspected some of the workshops and was shown how to pilot the L-39 aircraft.

In the afternoon, after a final reception by Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, the delegation concluded its official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia and left from Ruzyně Airport for home.

The Hungarian guests were seen off by Army General Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; Jozef Nalepka, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other personalities. Present also were Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR; Col Gen Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, attached to the CSSR Ministry of National Defense; and military and air force attaches of the socialist countries.

The final report issued at the end of the delegation's stay says, among other things, that the visit by the delegation of the Hungarian People's Army to the CSSR has contributed to the further development of fraternal relations and combat cooperation between the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Hungarian People's Army and between the people of the two socialist countries.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CHNOUPEK'S LUXEMBOURG VISIT

AU191254 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jul 82 pp 1, 7

[CTK report: "Useful Exchange of Views; Minister B. Chnoupek Has Concluded His Official Visit to Luxembourg"]

[Text] Luxembourg (CTK) -- A final communique has been issued in conclusion of CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek's 3-day official visit to Luxembourg.

On the final day of his visit, Bohuslav Chnoupek met with Rene Urbany, chairman of the Luxembourg Communist Party. In a cordial, comradely discussion they exchanged views on the present international situation and on the current tasks of progressive forces in the struggle for peace and detente in the world. Rene Urbany stressed that Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit to Luxembourg significantly contributed to deepening friendship between the two countries' peoples and established new prerequisites for the development of economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

Yesterday afternoon, Minister Chnoupek left Luxembourg for home.

The final communique on Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit states:

CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek paid an official visit to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on 14-16 July 1982, at the invitation of the Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs Colette Flesch.

In the course of his visit, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs was recieved by Grand Duke Jean and conducted talks with Prime Minister Pierre Werner and Leon Bollendorff, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies.

In their first part, the talks between the ministers of foreign affairs concerned bilateral relations between the CSSR and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg in the political, economic and cultural fields. In this connection, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Colette Flesch signed an agreement on international road freight transport between the CSSR and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The exchange of views on international problems focused on East-West relations, especially on the Madrid [follow-up] meeting of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe, the course of the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament, the current Vienna talks on reducing troops and armaments in Central Europe and the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear missiles in Europe and on limiting and reducing the number of strategic weapons. The two ministers also exchanged views on hotbeds of tension in the Middle East and other parts of the world.

CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek invited Luxembourg Minister of Foreign Affairs Colette Flesch to pay a visit to the CSSR. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

CHNOUPEK CONGRATULATES SHULTZ ON APPOINTMENT

AU191312 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jul 82 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek has sent a telegram of congratulations to U.S. Secretary of State George Pratt Shultz in connection with his appointment.

HUSAK SENDS NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO IRAQ

AU191258 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul 82 p 1

[CTK report: "On The Country's National Day"]

[Text] Prague, 16 Jul (CTK) -- CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq, on the occasion of his country's national day. On the same occasion, CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

COMMUNICATIONS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH AUSTRIA

LD191536 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Vlastimil Chalupa, Czechoslovak minister of communications who is on an official visit in Austria, opened talks today with Karl Lausecker, Austrian minister of transportation, and Heinrich Uebleis, general director of communications. In the afternoon both ministers signed a long-term agreement on post and telecommunication services between their countries. This document promotes the further development of mutual, friendly relations and fully applies the conclusions of the Helsinki conference. Both ministers also discussed the broadening and intensification of cooperation between their respective sectors.

RUDE PRAVO ON U.S. MILITARY PLANS IN SPACE

AU191330 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jul 82 p 6

[Aleksey Vasilev article: "Pentagon Is Squeezing Its Way Into Space; the United States' and the USSR's Two Kinds of Approaches to Space Research" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE PENTAGON HAS RECENTLY SET UP A SPECIAL SPACE COMMAND, WHOSE OBJECTIVE IS TO ENSURE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN OUTER SPACE.

ACCORDING TO REUTER, SHORTLY BEFORE THAT THE U.S. ARMY CARRIED OUT LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS TESTING THE IMPACT OF A NUCLEAR EXPLOSION ON SATELLITES. EVEN BEFORE THAT, REPORTS HAD SURFACED ABOUT SUPERSECRET MILITARY EQUIPMENT INSTALLED ABOARD THE COLUMBIA SPACE SHUTTLE.

All these reports saw the light of day at a time when high-ranking officials of the U.S. administration, including the President himself, were literally flooding the world with statements about their craving for peace and the endeavor to radically reduce the arms arsenals.

What is the place of outer space devices in Washington's military concepts? Without going into technical details, let us assess TWO DIRECTIONS OF ACTIVITY THAT HAVE LATELY BEEN THE SUBJECT OF MANY DISCUSSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES: THE DESTRUCTION OF OTHER COUNTRIES' SATELLITES AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE OTHER SIDE'S MISSILES IMMEDIATELY AFTER THEIR LAUNCHING.

Testimony to the extent of preparations for ANTISATELLITE WEAPONS is borne by the respective expenditures. THE PENTAGON CLAIMS FOR THESE PURPOSES \$218 MILLION FOR NEXT YEAR ALONE. The new weapons' objectives have been clearly defined by Secretary of Defense Weinberger: "We must establish a potential enabling us not only to disturb the activity of hostile outer space systems but to kill them."

As is known, the formation of antimissile defense systems has been limited by the Soviet-American treaty of 1972, whose validity is permanent. The same treaty also limits the development of antimissile defensive devices from outer space bases. For this reason, the present American operations in outer space are aimed at undermining the existing parity. At the same time, they constitute a direct breach of international law.

The main danger of the American attempts to carry the arms race to outer space, undoubtedly lies in the endeavor to upset stability, which is precisely what U.S. administration representatives have been talking about so much lately. Let us call to mind the appeal of the 26th CPSU Congress for restraint with respect to weapons whose development might threaten the balance of strategic forces. THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUTER SPACE WEAPONS IS PARTICULARLY DANGEROUS BECAUSE IT ENABLES THE INSTIGATION OF THE ARMS RACE IN THE AREA OF QUALITATIVELY NEW WEAPONS, WHICH ARE HARD TO CONTROL AND, HENCE, TO LIMIT.

Since 1958, the Soviet Union has been consistently seeking the banning of the use of outer space for military purposes. The major milestones on this way have been the treaty on the ban of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water (1963) and the treaty on the principles governing the states' activity in researching and using outer space (1967). The same goals are pursued by the Soviet delegation's stand in the UN Committee for the Peaceful Use of Outer Space and by the decision of the UN General Assembly to adopt a treaty that would ban the stationing of any weapons in outer space. This decision was adopted upon the USSR's initiative.

However, the USSR's endeavor is constantly meeting with the United States opposition. Soviet-American talks on antisatellite systems started in 1978, only to be frozen by the American side the following year. A natural question suggests itself -- why have the talks been suspended? This question has obviously been answered by the New York TIMES when it admitted that there are not a few American officials who think it possible to initiate the arms race in outer space, naturally in the interest of obtaining supremacy, and who are even seriously contemplating the stationing of mass destruction weapons in outer space, which contravenes the 1967 treaty.

The U. S. journal FOREIGN POLICY claims that THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE SYSTEMS STATIONED IN OUTER SPACE AND OF ANTI SATELLITE SYSTEMS OPENS FOR THE COUNTRY THAT HAS REACHED SUCH A STANDARD THE POSSIBILITY OF UNLIMITED STRATEGIC BLACKMAIL. According to the journal, this country could be declared the winner "by a single stroke of the pen." An important role in attaining such goals is being ascribed to the space shuttle system. The Soviet Union has a clear idea about the goals pursued by such thoughts and tests.

The Soviet attitude to the deployment of weapons in outer space is clear and unchanging. Leonid Brezhnev has said that THE SOVIET UNION WAS AND REMAINS A CONVINCED ADVOCATE OF DEVELOPING PRACTICAL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN OUTER SPACE. THIS WAS ALSO THE GOAL OF THE LAUNCHING OF THE 10TH INTERNATIONAL CREW, THIS TIME SOVIET-FRENCH, WHOSE WORK IN SPACE VIRTUALLY COINCIDED WITH THE WORK OF THE U.S. COLUMBIA'S CREW.

DROUGHT REDUCES HARVEST 'AT LEAST' 20 PERCENT

AU191359 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jul 82 pp 1,2

[Eduard Fasung report on his interview with Ivan Knotek, secretary of the West Slovak Regional CPSL Committee: "With Full Speed Ahead Only as of Next Monday" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] By the middle of the week, west Slovak farmers reaped grain from 27,166 hectares, which is 7.7 percent of the sown area. The winter barley harvest has been completed on 98.3 percent of the area, the wheat harvest on 7.2 percent and the spring barley harvest on 2.3 percent. As can be seen, the harvesting combines have not yet left behind them too many stubblefields. Nonetheless, certain experiences have already been acquired, which we have tried to generalize in an interview with Comrade Knotek.

This year's harvest in west Slovakia belongs, once again, to the relatively lean years from the viewpoint of grain yields. The protracted drought has reduced the per hectare yields of grain crops by at least one-fifth. The extent of the drought damage varies not only between northern and southern districts but also within individual districts. "Preliminary estimates of the yields show," explains Comrade Knotek, "that the greatest damage has been caused by the drought in southern districts, which are the region's bread-basket. The fields in the northern districts promise better yields. However, we can responsibly state that the region will not fulfill the planned harvest of grain crops."

OFFICIAL OUTLINES WATER TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

AU191210 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jul 82 p 5

[Zdena Stepankova interview with Josef Dykast, CSSR deputy minister of transportation: "More Significance to Water Transport" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] In the previous 5-year plans, the role of water transport in the transport system had sometimes been underestimated. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, however, this sector registered a growth and the main guidelines for the CSSR's economic and social development in the Seventh 5-Year Plan enjoin a 35-40 percent increase in the volume of merchandise to be transported by water.

We have asked Josef Dykast, CSSR deputy minister of transportation, how this challenging task is being fulfilled.

[Question] To what, in particular, are you paying attention?

[Answer] The fundamental thing is to create conditions -- in the transport area, that means in the means of transportation; in the organization of shipping; and in building waterways.

As far as measures in the transport area are concerned, we are paying special attention to three things: the vessel pool, harmony between the capacity of the vessels and the capacity of the ports and the modernization of the ports. This may seem self-evident but in practice it is not that easy. As regards the vessel pool, our goal is to produce tug boats and boats [cluny] in Czechoslovakia. A government resolution of 1979 superseded previous decisions and laid down an accelerated development and production of vessels.

Recently the first tug boat produced in Slovak shipyards was launched and by the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan the Danube shipping company should receive 8 tug boats and 16 boats. Similar prerequisites are being established in Czech [ship-building] enterprises, especially in Melnik. We are modernizing the vessel pool also by means of imports from Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania and Poland.

[Question] You have just said that we must maintain harmony between the capacity of vessels' and ports. Do we need more vessels or more ports?

[Answer] We are concerned about the state of the loading technology, especially cranes. They are outdated. The Czechoslovak industry, that means the Chepos economic production unit, is not in a position to meet our demands. The needs of the individual ports on the Labe and Danube rivers are only 60 percent fulfilled. We are forced to negotiate about imports, especially from the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic. The State Planning Commission has adopted some measures for the 1984-85 period and, provided that we succeed in fulfilling all of them, the situation might improve to a certain degree. That would permit us to gradually increase the number of shifts and thus to raise the loading performance.

However, we also need modern ports. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan we will complete the construction of a modern Danube port in Bratislava-Palenisko with an annual loading capacity of almost 4.5 million tons. The first parts of the port will be put gradually into operation next year and the entire port will be in operation by 1984. The port of Lovisice, which is equipped with modern technology, also represents an important investment project. This June, we opened in Chvaletice the first part of the control and maintenance center. The construction of its second part should start in 1983 because the vessels need good quality maintenance and overhauls. The construction of a loading station and port in Radotin also forms part of this 5-year plan. As far as the port in Prague-Holesovice is concerned, no construction work is foreseen in the current 5-year plan but we are working on plans for its modernization.

LENART ATTENDS FUNERAL OF SLOVAK ARTIST

LD151434 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The funeral of national artist Andrej Plavka, chairman of the Union of Slovak Writers, twice the laureate of the Klement Gottwald state prize and holder of a number of high state distinctions, was held in Bratislava today.

The Slovak public paid homage to the artist who has brought significant enrichment to Slovak socialist art and left a literary heritage, imbued with deep love of Slovakia, the heritage which celebrates the moral values of our people.

Among the wreaths on the coffin in the Slovak National Theater was a wreath of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. The state funeral of national artist Andrej Plavka was attended by a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee and the Slovak Government, including Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Miroslav Valek, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee and Slovak minister of culture, and other personalities.

PEACE COUNCIL PLENUM HELD IN BERLIN 16 JULY

AU191245 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ND) -- The plenary meeting of the GDR Peace Council which took place in Berlin on Friday turned into a convincing demonstration of unity, power and strength of the peace movement of our republic. In an atmosphere characterized by determination and optimism representatives of all classes and layers, all parties and mass organizations, men, women and young people with diverse ideologic and religious concepts, reaffirmed that for the GDR people there can be nothing more important than to secure peace. The vivid and creative discussion in the plenary hall of the People's Chamber was marked by the guiding idea in the concluding address of Erich Honecker at the fourth meeting of the SED Central Committee to do a good deed every day, to make a contribution toward strengthening peace. Proceeding from the enthusiastic mass actions which have taken place in the past weeks and months in the republic, new tasks and aims for further strengthening the peace movement in the GDR were set.

Guenther Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, stressed in his opening address that the meeting was taking place in a time which requires from all commitment and strength, reason and passion. By strengthening the GDR as a respected bulwark of peace in Europe, he stated, the worldwide movement for peace acquires a new force at the same time.

The meeting which reflected the breadth and multifacetedness of the national peace forces of our country was attended by representatives of all social forces together with Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the GDR Peace Council; Lothar Kolditz, member of the State Council and president of the National Council of the GDR National Front, and Wilhelmine Schirer-Proeschner, senior president of the GDR People's Chamber.

PEACE DISCUSSED IN MEETING WITH FRG CHURCHMEN

AU191221 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 17 Jul 82 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Responsibility for Peace: Exchange of Experiences of Church Staff Workers"]

[Summary] "A group of parsons, theologians and church workers from the FRG, West Berlin and the GDR who have been meeting every year since 1979 alternatively in the FRG and in the GDR, discussed problems of Christian responsibility for peace in the East and West at this year's meeting in Kleinscharzlosen (Tangerhuetten Kreis) on 17-20 June. They heard reports on 'The Peace Movement in the FRG' (study leader Peter Heilmann, West Berlin); 'Peace Movement in the GDR' (senior assistant Peter Zimmermann, Leipzig); and 'Pacifism' (Christian Peace Conference Regional Secretary Carl Ordnung, Berlin, and study leader Dr Jens Harms, Arnoldsheim). Professor Karl Linke (Oberursel) and Brigitte Kahl (Schoeneiche) spoke on the topic 'Political Sermon as Work for Peace.'"

The tense world situation played a great role at the intensive talks, the main purpose of which was to exchange experiences. The participants regard Leonid Brezhnev's statement that the Soviet Union will never be first to use nuclear weapons as an important step toward arms limitation and the building of confidence which the churches of both the FRG and GDR should publicly welcome.

BRIEFS

WINTER BARLEY HARVEST -- Winter barley has been harvested from roughly 75 percent of the republic's acreage under cultivation. Cooperative farmers and workers continue to utilize every hour to gather in the crops under the favorable weather conditions. [East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 18 Jul 82 DW]

CPCZ'S MILOS JAKES ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD191202 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- Today Milos Jakes, presidential member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Milos Jakes was met at Budapest airport by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Present was Andrej Barcak, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Budapest.

DEFENSE MINISTER RETURNS FROM CSSR 16 JULY

AU191300 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Jul 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Lajos Czinege Has Returned Home From Prague"]

[Text] Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, who has paid an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia as head of a delegation at the invitation of Army Gen Martin Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, returned home on Friday.

DEPARTING AMBASSADOR VISITS CEAUSESCU 19 JULY

LD191856 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, July 19 (MTI) -- Sandor Rajnai, leaving ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bucharest, has paid farewell visits on Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary-general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Stefan Andrei, foreign minister. The Hungarian ambassador has left his post for good.

LEADERS' MESSAGE ON IRAQI NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU191301 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 17 Jul 82 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian Leaders' Greetings Message on the National Holiday of the Republic of Iraq"]

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the Republic of Iraq, Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a greetings message to President Saddam Husayn and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan.

COMMENTARY ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR, PALESTINIAN ISSUE

LD181138 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0610 GMT 18 Jul 82

[From the "Seven Days in Five Continents" program, presented by Miklos Keleti]

[Excerpts] This week a new chapter began in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The Iranian Army launched a large-scale offensive, and the battles are now taking place on Iraqi territory for the most part. What considerations have prompted the Iranian leadership not to stop its troops on the border between the two countries? Gyorgy Makai answers the question.

[Makai] The war between the two countries, beside, or against the background of, the most varied war objectives and motivations, in fact has been a fight to decide who will be the ruling force in the Gulf region. The most varied reasons for this have been brought forth on both sides: In the first stage of the war, as justification for the war breaking out, the Iraqis stated that a harmful and untenable 1971 agreement was intolerable since the national honor of Iraq depended on this dangerous Islamic revolutionary regime ceasing its attempts to export the revolution.

[Question] In the first phase of the war, when Iran was defending itself, the religious leadership really profited from the battlefield events and its power grew. Does the new phase of the war have domestic political significance?

[Answer] Now, when the Iranian regime had the historical opportunity to make use of the \$25 billion compensation offered by the conservative Arab countries to settle those urgent domestic economic and social problems, it chose instead the easier solution of essentially sweeping the problems under the carpet with the proclamation of exporting the revolution. Recently, Nureddin Kianuri, secretary general of the Iranian Communist Tudeh Party, wrote a letter to the relevant leaders of the Iranian Republic in which he outlined the fantastic pressure burdening the Iranian communists, with the masses calling on some leaders to exterminate the communists, to lynch them, and how the policy of the party which was the advocate of Iranian independence and Iranian national development has been bound. So we are scarcely exaggerating if we state that those forces which, under the slogan of exporting the revolution, have launched a war against Iraq, have also launched a war in domestic politics against all those progressive, anti-(?imperialist) forces which do not fully accept the clerical leadership, or the trend of the clerical leadership, which is becoming increasingly conservative and reactionary.

[Question] Beyond geographical proximity, this question also arises because of coincidences: What influence can the flaring up of the Iranian-Iraqi fight have on the Lebanese crisis, the Palestinian movement?

[Answer] It must be said that it has the most unfavorable effect possible from the viewpoint of a positive Lebanese solution. Now it appeared, at least recently, that Israel, with this brutal and merciless expedition, in the narrowest sense of the word, stirred up and focused international interest on the settlement of the Palestinian problem. A completely different tendency developed than the Israelis calculated. Now there are intensive inter-Arab talks, the Common Market countries and France are more and more actively involved in this process and it appeared that with concentrated efforts and determination, perhaps the Palestinian issue could be moved out of the deadlock. Unfortunately, attention and interest are divided by this war and it is also tragic that Iran, which has now attacked Iraq, refers to the solution and settlement of the Palestinian problem, stating that the road leads through the Shi'ites' holy city to Jerusalem. In fact, it misuses the Palestinian issue, the sufferings of the Palestinian people, when referring to the Palestinian issue [passage indistinct].

SPEAKERS ADDRESS NINTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Milewski Address 16 July

LD162056 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1806 GMT 16 Jul 82

["Excerpts" of speech by Mirosław Milewski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at 16 July session of PZPR Central Committee plenum -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the Politburo submits to the Central Committee the draft resolutions of the ninth plenum of our party Central Committee on the endorsement of an instruction concerning the maintenance of a register of suggestions, the mode of procedure to follow in implementing the suggestions and the supervision and control over their implementation, and also concerning the letters and complaints submitted to party authorities at all levels and to party organizations. The greater attention paid to these problems is regarded by us as yet another step in the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary Congress and as an action aimed at strengthening the leading role of the party through the expansion of its links with society. In accordance with the resolutions of this congress we are consistent -- in restoring to our party the Leninist style of life and all that is lasting and pure in ideas. This is how we interpret the slogan of socialist renewal which we will continue to enrich with new hues of the immensely rich idea of Marxism-Leninism.

By elevating the question of the supervision and control over the implementation of suggestions to the rank of Central Committee resolution we wish to give evidence of new forms of work, or respect for the masses of party members; we wish to encourage everybody to act even more energetically, to participate on an even wider scale in making our action more efficient. The strict control over the suggestions submitted will testify that we wish to ensure that none of the wisdom of the broad masses of our members is lost.

We propose also to elevate the issue of letters and complaints addressed to the party to the rank of Central Committee resolution in order to give expression to our attitude to human problems in the complex life of today.

The party possesses full awareness of the difficulties which are being experienced by the broad masses of people. It is also aware that it is impossible to satisfy people's needs in full today in connection with the crisis which is being experienced by our country. Human attitudes and the efficient and well-disposed settlement of all matters which lie in the subjective sphere, the settlement of which can ease human tragedies and mitigate people's hardships, are of particular significance in alleviating the difficulties of daily life.

The party wants to be a spokesman for all-round social justice. That is why its echelons and organizations ought to examine thoroughly every day all the problems which most concern people. We want to create a climate in the party and in the country in which even small human issues will not be alien to the party and in which the party's caring role in the face of human unhappiness will be enhanced.

The half a million letters sent to party echelons since the ninth congress are the best evidence of the scale of the problem. Detailed reports concerning their contents have been presented to the participants of the plenum. It emerges from them that almost 80 percent of the letters and complaints deal with individual cases, which is proof of how deeply the idea of socialism has put down its roots in the awareness of the public, and how profound trust, despite the mistakes of the past, is extended to the party and that it is considered the only force which is able to extricate the country from the crisis and to eliminate the bureaucratic phenomena which still occur and instances of lack of understanding and social injustice.

We must not betray this trust. Quite the opposite. The party has to display greater concern for human matters and for the well-being of the citizen and the state which defends the interests of society as a whole.

Here is an example from Vladimir Lenin, who read letters from working people in a particularly thorough manner, saying of them, quote, "They are genuine human documents; after all, I shall not hear of them in any speech," end quotation. This shows his attitude to human problems. In July 1921 when he was ill he received a letter from a Red Army soldier who had come to Moscow about the dissatisfaction of the workers and farmers of the Don region evoked by the illegal undertakings of some regional employees, and he ordered the immediate eradication of those phenomena, telling his secretary, quote: "Find the author quickly, receive him, calm him, tell him that I am ill but that I shall put things in motion." A stance of that kind ought to be popularized in respect to problems raised by working people, especially since 65 percent of those who appeal to the party are workers and people who are employed in the socialized economy, 17 percent are farmers and 7 percent are old age and other pensioners.

After the ninth congress tens of thousands of letters arrived about 40 percent of which contained requests from citizens, including members of the party, concerning putting an end to the rampant counterrevolution and introducing greater decisiveness in the struggle against the anarchy which was ruining our economy and in the struggle for putting an end to the activities of the enemies of socialism striving to destroy the socialist state. The letters contained demands to call to account those responsible for Poland's crisis and at the same time, requests for defending honest people who were slandered by the extreme wing of Solidarity merely for opposing the activities which destabilized the country. Those were not inventions. The progressive desintegration of the structures of the socialist state was visible and the enemies of the political system with growing blatancy were carrying out the imperialist forces' plan of espionage and subversion which envisaged the outbreak of civil war in Poland.

In the face of inevitable confrontation, the sovereign and independent decision about the imposition of martial law was the only correct one. It was precisely that decision which made it possible to restore law and order in the country as a method of implementing the dictatorship of the working class.

Proof of the humanitarian nature of the decision can be found in the fact that, apart from the introduction of the necessary restrictions which ensured protection of the fundamental interests of the state, some crimes and offenses were abolished, thus making it possible for citizens who had broken the law to join in the life of the country.

Comrade General Jaruzelski spoke of this in his speech yesterday. It led in effect to a polarization of attitudes: on the one hand, a broad comprehension of the necessity for the decision and, on the other, the determination of those whose hopes for civil war, for the overthrow of the socialist state, were frustrated. A small proportion comprises mostly anonymous letters from those who cannot reconcile themselves to the progressive stabilization, letters steeped in hostility toward everything that is socialist. Certain authors repeat in their letters the contents of the provocative broadcasts of Radio Free Europe.

Now some excerpts. An anonymous letter signed "Working Women," I quote: "Horrific things are happening in our country. The military is thriving on human unhappiness. MO and ZOMO [Citizens' Militia and Motorized Units of Citizens' Militia] are murdering our husbands and sons. The numbers of those who have been murdered are growing. Those criminals add chemical mixtures to the food of the internees. This is murder! What was not successful on 13 May of the current year in the situation of total intimidation and powerful concentration of militia and the army will have to be successful on 13 June and 13 July or else on 13 December."

This letter requires no comment. One could only add that it is impossible to appease determined enemies with a good word. But in order to acquire a better picture of how this polarization is taking place it is worth quoting some other excerpts of the letters. For example, here is a letter to General Jaruzelski from Zyrardow. I shall quote an excerpt: "I am 60 years old. I experienced the war and the Warsaw uprising. I have two sons and grandsons. We want calm, and calm is in your hands."

"Thank you for what you have done. A state of emergency is the only medicine which will bring sense to some Poles. Only enemies of our homeland think differently. Please continue to separate the chaff from the wheat and with no mercy because there are certainly remnants which hinder your honest work."

From Krakow, I quote: "As a worker in the Lenin steelworks I convey my most ardent thanks for striking a blow against our enemies. I have no party affiliation. I have 42 years of hard toil in my job behind me and as a worker I have always considered and I still consider that I shall stand with the left and with socialism because I belong here. Recently I was placed by Solidarity activists on a blacklist as a communist without any party affiliation and as a danger to Solidarity. I express my gratitude for saving Poland from anarchists and from fascism, which has adopted quite open forms lately. It is imperative not to tolerate or disregard our enemies even if they disguise themselves as angels."

From Poznan: "I am an average member of the party in the Institute of Physics of the Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan. I believe that the imposition of martial law has saved us from a national disaster and I am full of appreciation for this difficult decision as I am aware of the magnitude of responsibility and various kinds of consequences, all of which it was impossible to foresee."

And another excerpt: "People like Rulewski, Modzelewski, Bujak and others like them are full of hatred and of lust for power. We, the whole society, are feeding the internees; they are bloated as never before unless their anger is eating them away because they have been defeated. And they are baring their claws and are already preparing further surprises." Please forgive me for these, possibly over-lengthy excerpts.

Today people's attitudes are becoming clearer. The party is aware that its ranks contain communists on whom one can always count, who remained faithful to it even when it was unable to defend them effectively against the baseless attacks of the enemies or of milieux disorientated by demagogy. It counts on them to implement the ninth congress resolution in leading Poland out of the crisis. Many members of the fraternal political parties support the party in its action: (?members) of the lay Catholics and ever increasing masses of the nonparty working people who stand on the grounds of the principles, framed in the Constitution of our socialist state. At the same time, however the party understands and wishes to win over the lost, the disappointed and those who have doubts. It believes it will win them over through deeds by rendering credible its intentions contained in the resolutions of the ninth congress and the plenary sessions of the Central Committee deepening the close link with the working class, with the public according to the slogan: He who is not against us can and ought to be with us. It wishes to win them over for actions to lead Poland out of the crisis, for the process of socialist renewal, against all the determined enemies of socialism who submit themselves more and more to the decisions of their foreign masters, and against all those who act in inflammatory manner and have a destabilizing effect on life in the country, against all the wrong that still continues to represent a fair-sized margin of our everyday life. It will win them over by returning to the Leninist norms of life in its ranks and by eliminating, successively but consistently, all its weaknesses.

Speaking at the seventh plenum, about the weaknesses in party work and the tasks in this area, the first secretary of our party, Comrade General Jaruzelski said "the party has already paid a high price for acting from behind a desk, for acting smart when it ought to listen, for issuing orders when it ought to persuade. The party organizations and echelons ought to be sensitive to ordinary people's fortunes, to heed every suffering, to take under its wing the weaker and the wronged who are unable to present their problems to the authorities, whose voice is not heard. How often in our country do people still feel resigned and powerless, helpless, how many letters do we receive, in the Central Committee, in the office of the Council of Ministers, bearing complaints and often with postulates justified a hundredfold! Why does there continue to be so many of these complaints? What are the party members in the administrative units, in industry, in the various management links doing?

"One ought to resort more resolutely to party sanctions against those who drag their feet and are bureaucratic in action. Such matters turn up too rarely in the control commissions." End of quotation.

In the draft resolutions submitted to you comrades, proposals are contained which make it incumbent on the party echelons and organizations to respond speedily and effectively to the motions, postulates and complaints which come to the party. We also hope that the Central Party Control Commission and its local branches will deal in a more energetic manner with the wrongs people have suffered as a result of soullessness and bureaucracy. In this way, the idea of social justice, with regard to which our society is so sensitive will be fulfilled better. The letters to the Central Committee express the feelings citizens have in connection with what in their opinion is the long drawn out process of squaring accounts. Fears are expressed that this may be an attempt to sweep under the carpet the crimes of those who are responsible for the crisis, or of those who abused their positions for criminal ends. We understand these fears and we wish to submit ourselves to the public controls in this matter too. It was partly with this in mind, that the State Tribunal was set up. No one will go before it without the consent of the Sejm, the supreme legislative authority in our state. No one who is guilty will escape responsibility.

The preliminary proceedings which have been initiated by the Prosecutor's Office against those persons who exploited their positions for criminal ends have been completed. In cases in which there are grounds, acts of indictment have been sent to the courts. The remainder have been quashed. The Prosecutor's Office discussed the matter in detail in its communique. In a number of instances reassessments have been made acknowledging that it would be incorrect to take the cases to court. Since the beginning of martial law we have been acting in accordance with the rule of law, we have been observing the principles so that the pronouncements of the courts have been in accordance with the law and not with the independent judgement of the judge. We receive letters about the penal sentences meted out in the period of martial law. Some of them express indignation over the mild penalties; the authors of others maintain they were overly severe. The party does not require severe or mild sentences; it wants them to be just, for them to protect the interests of the socialist state and the citizen, for them to make credible the climate of social justice.

During the first period of martial law, in most cases the sentences meted out were in the lower range. Those which were flagrantly low were increased as a result of reassessment. The alliances were kept at the original level due to extenuating circumstances. At the suggestion of the Commission of Law and Rule of Law, bearing in mind the social sensitivity, the Supreme Court, the prosecutor general and the minister of justice undertook a more penetrating supervision of the cases, (?so) the mass media would better illuminate the causes and circumstances which justify the courts' pronouncements. The party's intention is to render its intentions credible through deeds, to create a climate of social justice, of observance of the principles of rule of law, of the equality of citizens before the law. These principles would be ill-served by following the dictates of passion. In the letters sent to the party echelons a great deal of space is devoted to the responsibility of those who weakened the state structures through their action, who ruined the economy, who undertook action aimed at overthrowing the socialist state by force. The authors of the letters write with indignation of the long-drawn out trial of the KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] members and of the protracted trial of Szczepanski. We know from the past of examples of precipitate sentences, of bringing people to court in a heated atmosphere. We do not wish to repeat these errors. We believe that the Polish Administration of Justice, the Prosecutor's Office and the law enforcement agencies, will, within the sphere of their activity and in accordance with the rule of law bring about the punishment of all those who violated or are violating the law in Poland.

If the law is bad, lagging behind the course of life, one has to alter it, correct it. However, no one is permitted to violate it with impunity before it comes into force [as heard]. In the letters that have recently been sent in to the party the positive transformations which are taking place are evident.

The social understanding of the realities of everyday life, of the fact that it is not possible to emerge from the crisis via demagogic slogans, is deepening. The only path is the combined effort of the entire nation.

The community understands better and better that there is a fundamental contradiction between forcing the authorities and the possibility of filling the store shelves. It understands better and better that the strikes and the free Saturdays (?impair) the possibility of maintaining, let alone increasing the national income; that the slogan of equality of citizens before the law could not be realized in a situation in which the Solidarity extremists, while proclaiming the slogan universally broke it; that the slogans of rights without obligations lead directly to anarchy, to a lack of a sense of responsibility, and ruin the country.

People write to the party echelons, to the Central Committee, people who are in particularly difficult material situations, who compare their predicament to the life of the filchers, the millions who swim in all the comforts, who profit from wrongdoing. They quote with indignation examples of the solicitude of the foreign and home supporters of the Solidarity extremists, who were guilty of deepening the crisis in the country and who were nurtured by those interested in exacerbating the atmosphere in Poland.

There can be no tolerance toward those who treat people who submit complaints as a nuisance. Today, when we are poor, when we are not able to satisfy many needs, we must be particularly sensitive to human wrong, and mercilessly critical toward those who do not want to understand or observe the resolutions of the ninth congress which bind us.

With this intention, the Politburo presents to the Central Committee the draft resolutions, requesting that they be adopted.

Siwak Address 16 July

LD162036 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Today, the second day of the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum, the discussion was continued on the Politburo report entitled: "With the Young, the Caring for the Young," presented by Central Committee first secretary, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Next, the floor was taken by Albin Siwak, Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Commission for Matters of Complaints, Suggestions and Proposals From the Population. He cited many examples of indifference and insensitivity to social wrongs, and lack of reaction to accumulated [word indistinct] problems. He indicated the problems frequently faced by young people. Albin Siwak referred to the 100th anniversary -- this year -- of the Polish workers' movement, and stated that the younger generation should avail itself of the experience of those who fought and shed blood in the battles for liberty and independence.

[Begin Siwak recording] I receive people every Monday, at Mokotow, for complaints and objections. This is also a party (?duty). Until now, the Politburo member and chairman of the Commission for Complaints and Objections, has not received the public.

What goes on in the premises where I receive them is beyond all human imagination. I shall not speak of [word indistinct] all matters, for there is no time -- nor do I want to. But I want to speak of one painful problem, which Comrade Jaruzelski touched on yesterday. Namely, that there are more than 1 million children from broken marriages. Mothers arrive, young girls with one, two or three children whose fathers do not support them.

Comrades, it is sad to see the poorly dressed women, poorly dressed, thin children. And she says: Please sir, explain to me why a father does not pay for his children? Why, in this country, is there no means of making him pay for the children? I explain to her that the state, the bank, this and that. But yes, she says, do you know how much it costs to maintain two or three children, or what sums we mothers get from the bank in alimony? And she explains how much. Of course it is not enough.

Comrades, I appeal from this forum to the deputies. Please deputies, if you have a heart! And if you haven't then I suggest that you should come on one such Monday, to watch and listen to the tragedy of these young mothers.

And comrades, another matter: Many letters come from workers, and these contacts bear witness to how I go to meetings. Various statistics show that there are 140-160,000 idlers in our country. And again I go back to the words of Comrade Jaruzelski: The working class is the salt of our land. But this salt of our land, comrades, must not work and slave for these idlers.

And again I appeal to the deputies. May they go down to the miners, to the pits. May they go to the metalworkers. Let them see just how the working class sweats. Must this working class give contributions for these idlers? Is it again so in our country that we cannot establish a law to force people to work? This is an incredible thing: 150,000 men aged 18 to 45, who shirk the duties of work. Comrades, this precisely comes through in all the letters and all the complaints. People simply draw attention to the fact that we will never emerge from this crisis if we turn a blind eye to these things. [end recording]

More on Siwak

LD171230 Warsaw PAP in English 1125 GMT 17 Jul 82

["Albin Siwak's Plenum Speech (Summary)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 16 July -- In his speech, Political Bureau member Albin Siwak referred to the centennial of the Polish working class movement, falling this year, and said that the young generation should take advantage of the traditions of those who fought and spilled their blood in the struggle for freedom and independence.

One should also refer to this tradition when the time comes for the reestablishment of trade unions. In the socialist country, there must emerge a trade union which -- in its entire activity -- will support the basic principles of our socio-political system, strengthen the leading role of the party and socialist state.

And in this sense it will be a political union. Youth which constitutes 58 percent of workers in our enterprises, will form its main base and shield -- but only under the condition that it will not turn back from the blood spilled by their grandfathers and great grandfathers, that it will respect the hundred-years old tradition of fight and work of the working class.

ZSMP DISCUSSES NINTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD190934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] The leadership of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth [ZSMP] held a national conference in Warsaw yesterday. The meeting, which was chaired by Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the ZSMP Main Board, dealt with defining the organization's tasks which arise from the decisions of the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum. Jerzy Jaskiernia pointed out that the plenum opens a new, particularly important stage of work for including the young generation in solving the crisis which our country is experiencing.

During the discussion conditions were pointed out which the organization must fulfill in order to participate to the greatest possible extent in the comanagement of the country. The concern here is with shaping a sense of subjectivity and partnership in relations with the authorities, the strengthening of the union's multifaceted character the participation of young employees in the implementation of economic reform and in the patriotic national rebirth movement. The recognition of the need to determine solutions and institutional guarantees for the correct state policy with regard to the young generation were noted with attention. They include recommendations to set up a committee for issues pertaining to young people at the Council of Ministers and to make it incumbent on the PZPR Deputies Club to put forward at a forum of the Sejm an initiative calling for a law on young people to be passed.

SEJM SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL HOLDS FIRST MEETING

Officers Elected 19 July

LD192124 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jul -- Socioeconomic Council holds inaugural session -- The inaugural session of the Socio-Economic Council, founded under Sejm resolution of March 26, held here today was largely devoted to laying down the course and procedure of the social body. The 94-strong council, headed by Professor Jan Szczepanski, a distinguished scholar, numbers among its members representatives of factory workers, farmers, craftsmen, writers, artists, scientists, as well as representatives of social organisations.

The council's inaugural session was also attended by members of the Sejm Presidium with Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa and representatives of Sejm deputies' clubs and circles. Present were deputy president of the Council of State, Kazimierz Secomski, secretary of the PUPP Central Committee, Manfred Gorywoda, and Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Control Chamber, Aleksander Schmidt.

The council, appointed as an advisory and opinion-giving body to the Sejm, carries into action the idea of social consultation contained in Article 86 of the Constitution. Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa emphasized that the Sejm as the supreme body of state authority attaches great importance to the council's activeness.

The deputies of the council's chairman are: Franciszek Komosara, private farm owner from Elblag Voivodship, Janusz Rogatko, chairman of the Council of the Central Union of Housing Construction Cooperatives Union and the Voivodship Housing Cooperative in Krakow and Eugeniusz Tkocz, owner of a car repair garage in Czestochowa. Jadwiga Kolowska, a planning specialist at the "Centrum" department stores chain, was named secretary of the council.

Characterising the council's principal tasks, Professor Jan Szczepanski said that the council will give opinion on draft laws and resolutions, will participate in the exercise of the control function by the Sejm, will assist the Sejm in approving the state's socio-economic plans and budgets, will come up with initiatives and propose to the Sejm undertakings designed to remove adverse and harmful phenomena from our day-to-day life.

Next the council's members heard information supplied by the minister of justice, Sylwester Zawadzki, on the basic contents of three draft laws: on the combat of alcoholism, on procedure concerning cases involving minors, and on procedure towards persons who shun work and school. Substantive discussion on the draft laws will take place at the council's next session scheduled for September. The council also [word indistinct] rules to govern the work of the Socio-Economic Council defining its function as the Polish Sejm's advisory and opinion-giving body.

Szczepanski Addresses Council

LD192126 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Statement by Prof Jan Szczepanski, chairman of the Sejm Socioeconomic Council, at 19 July inaugural session of the council in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] To put it in the most general terms, our aim -- as formulated by the citizen speaker and the Sejm resolution -- is to make the work of the Sejm easier, to contribute to making the resolutions and all the work undertaken and laws adopted by the Sejm meet, as far as possible, the needs of our citizens; and to analyze draft laws and issue opinions on them, for in my opinion laws are the most lasting instrument whereby the Sejm shapes the life on the public and the activity of the state.

Obviously, the Council does not and will not have formal powers of control. In contradistinction to the deputies, no member of the council will be able to occupy the position of controller of the state organs but rather will act as a citizen who has the right to expect the state administration and offices to respect the law and to expect them to carry out their duties well. The members of the council will also have the civil right to state opinions in this area.

REPORTS PUBLISHED ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

Plans to 1990 Published

AU191303 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 14 July on page 4 carries a 4,500-word "summary" of the "Programmatic Principles of Housing Construction up to 1990," which were approved by the Council of Ministers on 14 June. The program states that the aim of the housing policy in the eighties is to create as soon as possible the most advantageous conditions for meeting the people's housing needs in line with the country's economic and social situation and the economic reform. The state will support all forms of the housing construction development, but citizens who are interested in improving their housing conditions should actively participate in financing and constructing their own apartments.

The summary stresses that housing construction will be promoted in four forms: cooperative, communal, plant-sponsored and individual forms; that a decisive improvement in housing conditions will occur in the mid-nineties; and that the volume of housing construction will depend on the national income "achieved by all the people." It also stresses that the following barriers, which must be overcome, continue to hinder the development of housing construction: the shortage of building sites; the shortage of building materials, including finishing materials; the defective structure of the building potential; and the considerable increase in housing construction costs, which is larger than the increase in the population's incomes and which necessitates the state's fiscal assistance.

The summary then details the conditions for granting loans to finance cooperative and individual housing construction, lists the categories of people the state will support fiscally with regard to housing, discusses repairs to the housing in use and makes it clear that the present unrealistic housing rents will be "reformed."

Inspection of Construction

AU191305 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish on 14 July on page 5 carries a 2,200-word PAP report on the results of the control checks carried out last June on 55 building sites in eight voivodships (Gdansk, Katowice, Krakow, Lodz, Piotrkow, Szczecin, Warsaw and Wroclaw). The report discusses the organization of work, discipline, delays in completing construction tasks and working conditions and provides the following summary of the findings of control:

"Compared with the extensive and penetrating results of the control checks carried out in August 1981, the present check shows: 1) work organization on building sites has not crucially improved; 2) some elements of formal work discipline have improved; 3) examples showing the absence of necessary concern for technical equipment and its full use continue to be rife; 4) in a number of controlled building sites (Krakow, Warsaw and the tri-city) tangible improvements have occurred in the administration and protection of materials, but in the remaining voivodships waste of materials is continuing (this is occurring in Lodz, Wroclaw and Katowice Voivodships); 5) quality of new buildings has slightly improved, but defective building materials and prefabricated components continue to greatly hinder progress in this regard; a large proportion of the construction potential continues to be devoted to eliminating the defects uncovered when buildings are tested on completion for reliability; 6) delays in completing housing are becoming worse; 7) good order on the building sites under control has distinctly improved, but 10 of the 55 controlled sites shows shortcomings in this regard; 8) concern of enterprise managements for the working and living conditions of construction work forces is still unsatisfactory.

"At the same time it was noted that the aforementioned improvements had been stimulated by the severe sanctions and personnel changes extensively promoted as a result of last year's control checks.

Specific disciplinary and personnel recommendations resulting from the present control checks have been transmitted -- on the instruction of the premier -- to the minister of construction and construction materials industry and to the voivodas concerned so that the necessary consequences may be drawn. Special information will be published in this regard after reports on the implementation of those recommendations have been issued."

MARKET SUPPLIES, GRAIN-FODDER EXCHANGE PLANS

LD192244 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] The Government Press Office has announced that the government Presidium familiarized itself today with reports on the financial and market situation as well as on the implementation of the government decisions concerning bringing order to the market.

It was stated that during the first half of this year supplies of goods governed by the rationing system were kept up and that the requirements arising from the vouchers were kept up and covered in full. In the retail of almost all rationed goods continuity was ensured. An equilibrium has been attained as regards some dairy and vegetable products. Admittedly, the changes are not yet significant, but even small progress on a market that at the end of last year was totally disorganized has to be assessed as a first step toward tidying it up.

As far as industrial goods are concerned, the most important problem will be supplies of light industry goods. Radio and television equipment supplies have slightly better prospects. Regarding chemical goods covered by the rationing system, the level of market supplies will remain the same and the norms in effect hitherto will be maintained.

The government Presidium assigned to the Council of Ministers' Economic Committee the task of examining urgently all issues connected with an increase in imports, production and market supplies of footwear, emphasizing the need to increase specialized footwear supplies for farmers. The Presidium also placed an obligation on ministries to implement operational programs to the maximum degree since they determine the level of market supplies.

Better management of the retail of goods in short supply was deemed important. Support was voiced for guided retail of light industry goods using coupons, personal letters and retail in places of work.

Next the government Presidium assessed the state of preparations for the grain harvest and other agricultural goods. The principles of grain procurement in 1982 have been accepted along with the principles for procuring and supplying potatoes and the balance of fodder, flour and meat needed for the second half of the current year.

Lack of means makes it impossible for the state to maintain grain imports on the level of previous years. This explains the necessity of purchasing out of the domestic harvest this year at least 5.5 million tons of grain and 5 to 6 million tons of potatoes.

The government Presidium also received a further report concerning the implementation of the tasks arising from the 25 January Sejm speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

After the government Presidium's session, Minister of Agriculture Jerzy Wojtecki took part in a press conference. The minister gave an interview to our reporter.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, what is the situation out in the fields?

[Wojtecki] Practically speaking, we have started the harvest. In the western region of the country the rape and barley harvests have begun and, on lighter soil, the rye harvest too. One can thus count on the fact that after 22 July, as is usually the case, the great harvest period will begin.

In my opinion, the situation out in the fields is not too bad. Grain is better than last year in many regions of the country, although there are also voivodships where it is worse. I am thinking here about such voivodships as Zielona Gora, Poznan, and Konin which have suffered from long-lasting drought. Root crops are not too bad either. I am an optimist.

[Unidentified reporter] It is not too bad, then. The farmers know the situation out in the field, but they are surely interested in the new principles of grain procurement.

[Wojtecki] Yes, indeed, a serious task is facing us. We would like to purchase over 5 million tons of grain from this year's harvest. I am talking here about a serious task because last year we purchased only 2.3 million tons. I believe that the farmers will appreciate the needs and will help us in the realization of this great task.

Besides, we have moved to meet their wishes, too. We have an exchange of grain fodder proposal. We propose to the farmers: for 100 kg of sold grain, 60 kg of fodder, including 45 kg of factory-made fodder -- full portions [pasze pelnoporcjowe] -- and 15 kg of fodder concentrates, or 20 kg of concentrates and 20 kg of bran [otreby] [all figures as received]. The financial accounting will be carried out on the basis of the prices which are in force today and which will be in force during the weeks to come.

On the other hand, those farmers who elect to not exchange fodder for grain and who sell grain at the socialized points of procurement will be able to purchase 100 kg of coal or an appropriate amount of cement for 100 kg of grain. The amount of cement will be established in individual voivodships. There are thus plenty of variants. I would like to ask the farmers for one thing only. I would like to approach them with a request for understanding. To those who during the first phase of the harvest will deliver grain as a part of the exchange for fodder, we shall not be able to deliver this fodder immediately, for at present fodder concentrates are still being transported on vessels. We shall have to unload them. We shall have to make fodder on the basis of these concentrates. We shall deliver the fodder in September, October, November, gradually as part of an agreement with the farmers.

[Unidentified reporter] And the price of grain?

[Wojtecki] A uniform price has been established: Zl,440. Farmers remember that last year we offered supplements for sale under the system of contract and for deliveries on time. We are lifting this at present and we are using a uniform price of Zl,440 for 100 kg of all varieties of grain if a farmer delivers suitably clean grain with a moisture content not exceeding 18 percent. The whole system of assessing grain (?of the same class) will be simplified. There is no hectoliter sampling, and so the farmers ought to be pleased with this.

[Unidentified reporter] Thank you very much.

[Wojtecki] Thank you. [end recording]

MESSNER EXAMINES EDUCATIONAL TASKS OF SCOUTING

LD200939 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] The educational tasks of the instruction personnel of the Polish Scouts Union were examined at a meeting between scouts and instructors of the Sosnowiec Brigade Centuria and Zbigniew Messner, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice PZPR Voivodship Committee, and Lt Gen Pilot Roman Paszkowski, Katowice voivoda. The principal affairs and problems of scouting conditions in the region were discussed. Zbigniew Messner pointed out the need for solid and consistent implementation of the resolution of the ninth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, which sets for young people concrete tasks in their work for the country and their society.

PZPR'S MILEWSKI ADDRESSES RADOM PARTY PLENUM

LD192238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] The Radom PZPR Voivodship Committee plenum was devoted to a discussion of the tasks in the sphere of the strengthening of public law and order and social discipline. During the course of the discussion it was emphasized that the number of crimes during the past 6 months has increased. There are more break-ins of institutions than of private homes. Most criminal acts are committed under the influence of alcohol. The increasing number of adolescent crimes is a worrying phenomenon.

Mirosław Milewski, who was present at the plenum, emphasized that there is no return to what was wrong in the practices of social life before 1980 and before December 1981. All signs of decline have to be erased but social unity and cohesion around the program of the Military Council of National Salvation are necessary for this.

DEPUTY PREMIER RAKOWSKI VISITS FACTORY WORKERS

AU191156 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 15 Jul 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Deputy Premier Mieczysław F. Rakowski at the small-capacity car factory in Bielsko-Biala on 14 July]

[Text] On 14 July, Deputy Premier Mieczysław F. Rakowski paid a visit to the small-capacity car factory in Bielsko-Biala at the invitation of the PZPR factory committee there.

He visited the plant, particularly those sections where heavy work is going on, and talked to the workers, after which he met with the party and economic activists from the entire factory complex and from other enterprises in the Podbeskidy area at the "Metalowiec" House of Culture in Bielsko-Biala.

He discussed the country's most important political and socio-economic problems and answered numerous questions.

He stressed the importance of maintaining order and calm in Poland, which is what the Solidarity extremists fought against and what has been guaranteed by the introduction of martial law. Although martial law is not easy on the community, it is advantageous, for it has halted the destruction process in the economy and has prevented the danger of civil war.

The current state of affairs, the degree of social calm and the extent to which hysteria has been eradicated does not mean that full stability has already been achieved. People do not all think the same way and differences occur within the community. Negative phenomena also occur. The interests of the country and of the community demand that peace be maintained -- easing the burden of martial law depends on this. M. Rakowski stressed the need to speed up our emergence from the crisis. We have to count above all on our own strength in this process.

PILA VOIVODA, DEPUTY REMOVED FROM POSTS

LD192214 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] At the suggestion of the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Bogdan Lysak, a specialist on municipal questions and an activist in the Democratic Party, as undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection.

By a decision of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the following have been recalled from leadership posts in Pila Voivodship: Mieczysław Lepczyński, the voivoda; and Zdzisław (Wojtecki), the deputy voivoda.

ILLEGAL PRINTING PRESS DISCOVERED IN SZCZECIN

LD191934 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Officials of the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Szczecin have uncovered an illegal printing press in use in the Szczecin region. What was found on the premises?

[Unidentified speaker] In a vacant house in Szczecin [word indistinct] a printing press was discovered, along with five people directly engaged in the printing of illegal publications -- leaflets of an antistate nature. Printing materials and 11 kinds of stamps were found. The materials which came out of this printing press [word indistinct] for distribution in Szczecin Voivodship and beyond. In addition to this there was material seized as a direct result of searches, i.e. that is everything which had already been printed for distribution. The facilities are admittedly primitive but there was a broad range of them, and when compared with the printing-presses uncovered so far in the area of the town of Szczecin, this is the biggest.

[Question] Were the perpetrators of this crime young people?

[Answer] The youngest was a woman aged 18 years, and there were several men, with one student, aged up to 35 years; those are the ages. In addition to this other material was found, among other things an extensive correspondence with Western radio stations, including Radio Free Europe. Here is an appeal addressed to the Radio Free Europe Polish service dated Szczecin 10 July, and an address in England. Perhaps I'll read the text in part. The author of this appeal has a grudge against the Western journalists: To those of your correspondents who write -- and, in brackets, this happens more and more frequently -- about the obvious -- inverted commas here -- improvement in the supply of food, has anyone taken the trouble to examine the causes of these improvements? Perhaps they remain of little significance? Has anyone asked by how much the consumption of this food has fallen, and so on and so on. As a member of a group of persons which publishes a biweekly paper, I appeal for aid in the form of supplying us with duplicating (?material), of which we have a most serious shortage, and other equipment necessary to carry on printing using other methods.

The investigation of this case is being conducted by the investigative section of the security service of the Szczecin Voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia, under the supervision of the military (?and) garrison prosecutor's office in Szczecin.

RUDE PRAVO INTERVIEWS JOURNALIST GROUP HEAD

AU151425 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 82 p 6

[RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Karol Mikulka interview with Klemens Krzyzagorski, chairman of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic: "Polish Journalists in the Struggle for Socialism" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpts] A new organization of Polish journalists, the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic, was established 3 months ago. Klemens Krzyzagorski, chairman of the association, has given an interview to RUDE PRAVO special correspondent Karol Mikulka, in which he has explained the reasons that led to the new organization's founding as well as the association's program and goals.

[Question] The Association of Polish Journalists was disbanded on 20 March. Why?

[Answer] Because last year a group of the association's leading functionaries failed to respect the intentions of the organization's founders. Its activity impeded the struggle of the party leadership against the opposition's attacks, against those who represented various hues of anticommunism. Some of its members arrogated to themselves the right to evaluate individual members of the party leadership.

At the same time they flirted with the antisocialist opposition or even supported its subversive activities. This constituted a grave breach of the association's statutes, an activity that contravened the interests of the journalistic front.

[Question] Following the disbandment of the Association of Polish Journalists, a new organization with a very similar name was set up: the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic. Is this similarity purely coincidental?

[Answer] No. We have established an organization that wants to follow up the best traditions of the Association of Polish Journalists. That is why we have chosen a name expressing the fact that the association is carrying on everything that was constructive, creative and pro-socialist in the preceding organization's work.

[Question] What is the political program of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic?

[Answer] Our association has enshrined in its statutes the decision to respect the party's leading role. This has happened for the first time in the history of the Polish journalistic movement. Our relations with state and social agencies will be developed on the basis of cooperation. Moreover, we have affirmed in our programmatic declaration our support for the program approved by the Ninth PZPR Congress and want to take an active part in our country's socialist renewal. These are formulations that were used at the constituent meeting of our association.

[Question] What support has your association's political program encountered among Polish journalists?

[Answer] The journalists joining the association are choosing their political path. During the 3 months of our organization's existence, 58.3 percent of members of the former association of Polish journalists have joined the association. Yet general statistical figures tend to obscure the dynamic picture of reality. Let us add, therefore: Joining the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic are, above all, journalists from dailies, especially party dailies, but also journalists from PZPR weeklies and monthlies. Journalists from the Catholic left have also joined our ranks. Writers who, next to their literary work, do reporting and cooperate with periodicals are also sending in their applications. They claim that they will be better off among us than in the writers' union. Furthermore, there is also a group of members of the former organization of journalists that is with us but, for technical reasons, has not yet enrolled.

And who hesitates at our doorstep? Those journalists who last year incorrectly assessed the course of events. They will either come at a later stage or not at all. As far as those are concerned who are not capable of making a decision for the correct course, we will not bemoan them. And as regards some journalists, we neither want nor will accept them. This is true especially of the proponents of opposition and of those whose views are incompatible with our programmatic declaration.

[Question] What is the nature of your relations with the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ]?

[Answer] We wholeheartedly belong to the IOJ. Polish journalists were among the IOJ's founding members and that is why the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic wants to continue the tradition of joint work. Recently we sent a letter to the member organizations of the International Federation of Journalists [FIJ]. We protest [tense as published] against the inadmissible interference in our internal affairs. We profess our allegiance to the IOJ.

On 21 June our delegation paid a visit to the IOJ's Prague headquarters. We discussed some very serious matters. We hope that soon we will be able to contribute to the work of the international organization of progressive journalists.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS CURRENT 'CONFRONTATION'

AU161301 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Jul 82 p 3

[Wieslaw Rogowski commentary: "We Have To Make a Choice"]

[Excerpts] Everyone wants martial law to be ended as soon as possible. However, there is a clear and logical condition for this: The causes which led to the introduction of martial law must cease, in other words the direct causes created by growing confrontational aims and the threat to the socialist state.

The chief bearer of the above causes was the antisocialist stream which succumbed to the influence of the Workers' Self-Defense Committee and the Confederation for an Independent Poland in Solidarity's fold -- both in Solidarity's regional branches and in the central leadership itself. Although this stream was divided into various factions, it was quite unanimous in December 1981 that the time had come to wage battle against the authorities of the socialist state and overcome them by means of confrontation.

However, the numerous participants in the mass activities at the time -- the marches, strikes and meetings -- did not always know what the game was all about and did not know to the very end. They expected changes, radical ones of course, in the system of state government, in the organization of the economy and in the structure of socialist relations. Most of them, however, had no intention themselves of dismantling Poland's international arrangements or the foundations of the system which up to now had guaranteed them wide social advancement, and they did not place too much faith, despite appearances, in the reports that direct confrontation and a coup d'etat was in the making. This was quite simply inconceivable to them.

But then public opinion was shaken by the publication of the sensational minutes of the meeting of the Solidarity Presidium in Radom, Modzelewski's famous "bid" that "this battle will be their last" and the Gdansk decision of 12 December to commence confrontational activities -- which became more widely known after martial law had been introduced. This was a display of unheard-of political arrogance by the authorities of Solidarity not as a true union, but as a political organization exploited by opposition and antisocialist forces. There are no more illusions about this. It is confirmed by the conduct and declarations of groups of Solidarity activists abroad, who are revealing their antistate and antisocialist aims with brutal sincerity and without hiding their meaning.

It is characteristic that besides strong trade unions -- socialists who based their feeling on a healthy and intelligent understanding for Poland's affairs -- there were also "solidary" people active in Solidarity's fold, antisocialists and adherents to reactionary political conservatism. And it was also characteristic that this latter category of people quickly removed the former category from the union authorities or interrupted them whenever they spoke the truth at meetings.

Let us say that martial law has been able to remove the threat of civil war to a major extent. But other threats of a similar nature remain and are being formed, such as the attempts at conspiratorial opposition, the organizing of so-called Solidarity underground authorities, and street disturbances and marches which at any moment can be and often are transformed into direct, physical clashes with the threat of immeasurable political consequences. The basis behind these activities is the idea, which has already been fully revealed, of turning the direction of Poland's political development from the East to the West. It is not the transformation of cultural connections that is involved here, but rather the transformation of the political nature of the state.

Now, Reagan's America -- for it is not all of America and not all Americans that are involved -- has started a crusade against our domestic political decisions with the help of abusive propaganda and equally detestable and brutal economic pressure. War has been declared on us because we have attempted to control our own affairs despite the Reagan administration's intentions of breaking up the system of socialist states with Poland's participation. We dared to oppose these aims. Maybe we did not do so elegantly or delicately, but we did it effectively.

It is certain that as far as eliminating internal threats is concerned, bringing closer the day when martial law will be lifted or at least drastically curtailed also rests in the hands of those people who let themselves be overwhelmed earlier by Solidarity's vehement demands and who were unable then and are still unable to firmly express their own political and patriotic credo. And I believe they ought to.

Whoever wants peace for Poland can stretch out his hand to receive it. Whoever believes that we can and should improve Poland's political lifestyle and reform our country has a chance of taking part in this work. But the decision rests with him, not with the state authorities alone and not with the party, but with him. For it is a question of personally choosing between further confrontation and joint creation and between battling against the socialist state and battling for a modern and reformed shape for it.

PAPER CRITICIZES ATTACKS ON POTSDAM DECISIONS

LD171506 Warsaw PAP in English 1418 GMT 17 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 17 July -- In an article marking the 37th anniversary of the inauguration of the Potsdam Conference, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI pointed out that the provisions of the Potsdam decisions nowadays are subject to vehement attacks on the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany and opponents of Socialism in Poland.

"Fortunately the strivings to alter the Potsdam peace order also today run no chance of success," the paper declared. Speaking of the futile U.S. hopes for gaining advantage by means of ever more advanced types of weapons, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said "The Soviet socialist power, supported by the community of the Warsaw Treaty countries, effectively opposes all successive attempts to change the alignment of forces in Europe and to undermine the groundwork of the Potsdam peace order."

Pointing to West German revanchists as the main real force in Europe at the moment which openly questions the Potsdam decisions the paper warned opponents of socialism in Poland, saying "It is worth while to remind some people of what and whom they actually support when they question the durability of the Potsdam peace order and desire a change in the balance of political and military forces in Europe, which forms the foundation of the decisions taken at the [words indistinct] palace and on which the security of the nations of our continent is based today, with special reference to the security of Poland."

HONOR GUARD PLACED AT POLISH, SOVIET GRAVES

LD191638 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Szczecin, 19 Jul (PAP) -- As of today a guard of honor of the Polish People's Army and youth organizations will be placed in Polish and Soviet soldiers' cemeteries and at military monuments. On 21 July representatives of the authorities and society will lay wreaths and bouquets at the monument to the brotherhood of arms in the central cemetery.

TRYBUNA LUDU SCORES WESTERN RADIO INCITEMENT

LD151748 Warsaw PAP in English 1526 GMT 15 Jul 82

["TRYBUNA LUDU on Tactics of Enemies of Socialism" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 July -- TRYBUNA LUDU said the recent claims of Polish-language broadcasts from the West to the effect that centres of opposition in Poland and groups of former Solidarnosc leaders operating underground called for a moratorium on strikes, street demonstrations, etc. was strongly reminiscent of the arrogant Solidarnosc programmes formulated as ultimatums to the authorities. Here again the alleged restraint is conditional on the authorities' lifting martial law and release of internees and those sentenced for offences against martial law, or else "we shall switch to direct confrontation in a month's time, possibly a little later, we shall organize a general strike, we shall organize defence groups in industrial plants, cities..." [PAP Ellipsis].

"Those who set Poles against Poles, those who fanned national disputes for a dozen or so months, from hiding and later in public talked about taking over power -- are putting forth conditions against today," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

"There is not and there cannot be any accord with the enemies of socialism, with anti-socialist underground, with those who did not renounce the strike weapon, who distribute hostile leaflets and booklets, incite young people to street demonstrations and disturbances," it continued.

"Those who use anti-Polish radio stations as their mouthpiece, who approve the U.S. sanctions against their own country, whose maxim is: The Worse It Gets -- the better, are outside the patriotic movement of national rebirth. That movement unites all those Poles who are not opponents of socialism, who care for the development of the country within the present political system. It is not the threat of strikes and confrontation with the authorities that Poland needs," the paper observed.

"Western radio stations attempt to create the impression that the discussion on forms of struggle against the authorities continues in the anti-socialist underground. Some are impatient, call for an immediate 'settlement', others defer the time of confrontation," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

"In fact, the point is in tactical differences, in time, for their aim remains to take over power, to subvert socialism. It is not so important that in their passing the rabid, we might say professional opponents, ignore the failure of those actions. It is a pity, however, that there are also those who still take the bait of their demagogic slogans and false gestures. Some time in the future they will also understand that they were cheated and will find their place in the wide front of all Poles on the road of national rebirth," TRYBUNA LUDU said in conclusion.

CZYREK ARRIVES IN ROME, VISITS VATICAN

LD191626 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek arrived in Rome on a visit today. He was greeted at the airport by Archbishop Luigi Poggi, head of the Holy See group for permanent working contacts with the Polish Government, and Monsignor Janusz Bolonek, from the Council for Public Affairs of the Church. Also present were the Polish ambassador to Rome, Emil Wojtaszek, and Minister Plenipotentiary Jerzy Kuberski, head of the Polish Government group for permanent working contacts with the Holy See.

Jozef Czyrek went straight to the Vatican from the airport. He was received in audience there for more than an hour by the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli. The talk concerned matters of mutual interest to the Holy See and the Polish Government.

This evening, a meeting between Josef Czyrek and Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo is planned.

CPSU PROPAGANDA CHIEF DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD191644 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] [no dateline as received] A CPSU delegation led by the head of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, Tyazhelnikov, has visited Poland. Exchange of information on the main directions of ideological and propaganda activity of both fraternal parties has taken place.

Exchange of experience in the area of struggle with the propaganda of antisocialist forces of Western centers of ideological subversion also took place.

ARAB ENVOYS STATE APPRECIATION FOR STANCE ON PLO

LD171728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] A statement by the Council of Arab Ambassadors in Warsaw has expressed its deepest appreciation for the stance of the Polish Government supporting and assisting the just struggle waged by the Lebanese nation and the Palestine nation under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative the PLO, against the barbaric aggression of imperialism, Zionism and reactionary forces. This aggression is aimed at the destruction of the Lebanese national movement, the liquidation of the PLO and at striking a blow against Syria.

With particular appreciation, we read in the statement, the council welcomes the Polish Government decision to elevate the PLO representation in Warsaw to the status of an embassy, particularly at a time when the PLO is the object of a great plot by imperialist Zionist and reactionary forces.

BRIEFS

TAXATION CRACKDOWN -- According to the Ministry of Finance, from January to May local tax services carried out 71,400 inspections which aimed to uncover and to tax high, socially unjustified incomes. Seven thousand two hundred and ninety five tax abuses, including 494 cases of graft and service activity and unlawful trading, mainly in goods delivered from abroad, not declared for tax purposes, were discovered. In the activity of registered enterprises, 3,936 tax abuses were discovered. They consisted mainly of enterprise owners understating actual production and profit figures. In this 5-month period, local tax services have gathered about 2270 million in unpaid taxes. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 19 Jul 82 LD]

SIWAK CHAIRS MEETING -- A session of the Suggestions and Complaints Commission has discussed the role of party organizations and members in improving the functioning of administrative offices at the basic and the voivodship level. Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo, chaired the session. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Jul 82 LD]

HUNGARIAN JUSTICE MINISTER'S VISIT -- Imre Markoja, minister of justice of the Hungarian People's Republic, visited Poland on 6 and 7 July to discuss current issues of the work done by the Polish and Hungarian Justice Departments, the strengthening of socialist legality, and current legislative work. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jul 82 p 5 AU]

UN SECRETARY GENERAL BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed by Andrei

AU191325 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Mrs Marcella Perez de Cuellar arrived in our country today on an official visit at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The UN secretary general was met at the Kogalniceanu Airport by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Teodor Marinescu, Romania's permanent representative at the United Nations. Also present was Abdel Salam Dajani, director of the UN Information Center in Bucharest. The UN secretary general is accompanied on his visit to our country by Alvaro de Soto, special adviser to the UN secretary general, Francois Giuliano, spokesman for the secretary general, and other UN functionaries.

Received by Ceausescu

AU192008 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received at the Neptun resort Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Romanian Government. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Teodor Marinescu, Romania's permanent representative at the United Nations. Also present was Alvaro de Soto, special assistant to the UN secretary general.

The UN secretary general expressed sincere thanks for being invited to visit Romania, and great satisfaction at meeting with Romania's head of state. He also highly praised the active and substantial contribution made by our country and by President Nicolae Ceausescu to increasing and strengthening the role and prestige of the United Nations organization and to finding solutions for the numerous and complex problems currently facing mankind.

The meeting between the Romanian president and the UN secretary general occasioned an extensive and detailed exchange of views on the important mission of the United Nations and its bodies, especially at this time of great international tension, in devising democratic and equitable solutions to the major international political problems. Romania's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar stated that the people's supreme interests dictate resolute actions to end international tension, halt the trend toward confrontation and war, and resume and continue the policy of detente, respect for national independence, and international peace and cooperation. The great current interstate tensions require, more than ever before, political, negotiated solutions to all the conflicts existing in various parts of the world, and the promotion in international life of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs.

During the meeting the sides expressed the view that at present the main international issue is the struggle to halt the arms race, to effect general, primarily nuclear, disarmament, and to struggle for lasting peace in the world.

RCP MESSAGE TO JAPANESE CP ON ANNIVERSARY

AU191054 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party [JCP]:

On the 60th anniversary of the creation of the JCP we want to extend, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations to you and all Japanese communists and working people.

The Romanian communists and the working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania are following with feelings of warm friendship and solidarity the JCP's activity aimed at renewal and revolutionary transformations and at achieving the unity of action of all democratic and progressive forces to achieve the Japanese people's aspirations for social progress, democracy and peace -- targets that have guided your party's struggle throughout its 60 years of existence.

We want to express the conviction that the relations of friendship, cooperation and militant solidarity between our parties will continue to strengthen and develop in the spirit of meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee, and in the interests of our parties, the Romanian people and Japanese people and the cause of peace, security, national independence and cooperation among peoples.

Since the international situation is marked by particular tension and since the arms race is intensifying, thus seriously endangering world peace, we believe that it is more than even necessary to unite all democratic, progressive anti-imperialist forces in the entire world to prevent international tension and the trend toward confrontation and war and to ensure the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente and respect for national independence and peace.

Dear comrades, on this festive occasion, we want to extend wishes for new and important successes in implementing your party program and in the activity you are carrying out to the benefit, prosperity and happiness of the Japanese people.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

CEAUSESCU GREETES HUSAYN ON IRAQI NATIONAL DAY

AU191056 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Saddam Husayn, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Republic of Iraq, Baghdad:

On the 14th anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Iraq, I take particular pleasure in extending, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, most cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for good health and personal happiness, as well as wishes for peace, progress and prosperity to the friendly Iraqi people.

Recalling with pleasure my recent visit to your country and the discussions and understandings reached on that occasion, I want once again to express my conviction that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples will constantly develop and diversify in the interest and to the benefit of our peoples and countries and the general cause of peace, detente and understanding throughout the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

BRIEFS

NEW MERCHANT SHIPS -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/7/1982 -- The Constanta shipyard -- the largest in Romania -- has launched a few days ago the oil tanker "Biruinta" of 150,000 dwt, one of the three "flag ships" of the Romanian merchant fleet. The ship is equipped with a 29,000 hp engine built at Resita, develops a speed of 16 knots and has a range of 18,000 miles. When the ship was launched the works on board were ready 75 percent, which will allow for it to start soon its maiden voyage. A new, 55,000 dwt ore-carrier, started sea tests from another dock of the Constanta shipyard. The Romanian merchant fleet will receive this year another some 20 ships with a total displacement of over 400,000 dwt. Most of them will be built by the shipyards of Galati, Braila, Mangalia and Constanta. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0924 GMT 16 Jul 82 AU]

UN SECRETARY GENERAL DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA

LD191148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0946 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Dubrovnik, July 19 (TANJUG) -- UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar left Yugoslavia today, Monday, at the end of an official visit to Belgrade and a two-day rest in Dubrovnik, a well-known tourist resort on the Yugoslav Adriatic coast.

During the official visit, from July 15-17, the UN secretary general had talks with Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and was received by President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Petar Stambolic and Premier Milka Planinc.

The need to strengthen the role of the United Nations in dealing with major problems of the contemporary world, both political and economic, and above all with crisis situations and hotbeds of war was underlined during all the contacts.

Perez de Cuellar on his part repeatedly paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its support to the United Nations and to himself in actions based on the principles of the UN Charter.

MOJSOV RETURNS FROM NONALIGNED SUMMIT IN NICOSIA

LD192320 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, who as head of the Yugoslav delegation had attended the Nonaligned Countries' Coordination Bureau's special session in Nicosia, left Larnaca to return to Yugoslavia. At Larnaca airport the federal secretary was seen off by Yugoslav Ambassador to Cyprus Cvijeto Job and senior officials of Cyprus' Foreign Ministry.

TANJUG INTERVIEWS FRG'S GENSCHER PRIOR TO VISIT

LD191710 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Bonn, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- Firmly based relations between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany have been exceptionally positively developed in recent years. Yugoslavs working temporarily in the Federal Republic, West German tourists coming to see Yugoslavia, a favourable development of cultural exchanges, and a good quality of bilateral trade contribute still more to such a development of relations.

The above was said by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, in an interview with the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to Yugoslavia.

Genscher also pointed out that he particularly esteemed the consistency and continuity with which Yugoslavia had conducted its policy since President Tito left the international scene. We appreciate Yugoslavia's constructive policy within the movement of non-bloc countries, he added.

I am happy to see that our bilateral problems have considerably diminished and that, thanks to the solid foundations of our relations, all newly [word indistinct] problems can be discussed in an atmosphere of confidence and friendly spirit, Genscher said. Adding he is happy to have an occasion to meet with new Yugoslav Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov and new Premier Milka Planinc.

Evaluating the role of the Nonaligned Movement in international politics, Genscher said that the Federal Republic of Germany respected nonalignment as a fundamental demand for a universal world of policy of peace.

I think that the policy of nonalignment is an important element of stability in international politics and a guest [as received] political and historical force, he said. The consciousness of the stabilizing action of this movement is being felt conspicuously stronger in the West today than ever before in the past, Genscher assessed.

The Federal Republic's foreign minister said that heavy burdens on East-West tension-easing in relation to the events in Poland and in Afghanistan had been removed.

In the field of disarmament and arms control, the West gave a proposal for negotiations so wide as to surpass all the so-far negotiations by their breath, Genscher recalled. Involved are drastic cuts in strategic nuclear and conventional arms with both big powers and confidence-building throughout Europe, he emphasized. The upcoming fall will bring with it an intensive diplomatic activity for the sake of stabilizing the state of affairs in Europe and world-wide, he evaluated.

The Federal Republic of Germany ever rated very much Yugoslavia's advice and contribution and, thus, the above international subjects will find themselves on the agenda for the forthcoming Yugoslav-German talks, Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said.

YOUTH FEDERATION AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR SAHARANS

AU161352 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jul 82 p 7

[Text] Yesterday, Bogic Bogicevic, president of the Conference of the Yugoslav socialist Youth Federation, received (Fadel ali Omar) Polisario [Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguieel Hamra and Rio de Oro (Western Sahara)] political representative in Yugoslavia. Once again the Yugoslav youth's support for the struggle of the Sahara people for their liberation and independence was confirmed, as well as good cooperation between the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation and the youth of the Arab Democratic Republic of Sahara.

ASSEMBLY ADOPTS ECONOMIC STABILIZATION MEASURES

LD171800 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG) -- Despite a hot weather and summer vacations, the Assembly of Yugoslavia is working intensively and passing measures for economic stabilization and prevention of inflation.

"All members of the assembly have set to work and seriously come to grips with very serious problems" said a delegate of the Assembly of Yugoslavia. The situation now is all the more complex since this summer some of the Yugoslavia's foreign debts become mature. In July, Yugoslavia is due to repay 800 million dollars.

"All our foreign debts will be repaid on time, no matter how hard this may be and no matter how much this costs", it was emphasized in the assembly.

The Assembly of Yugoslavia has summarily adopted four intervention laws brought forward by the government. These laws, to be in force until this year's end, should stop the wave of overspending at a time when production is not reaching its planned volume, when planned exports to the convertible-currency area are not being materialized and when obligations of repaying foreign debts are falling due.

These laws introduce restrictions and bans in the sectors of public, joint and capital expenditures. Non-economic investments are to be down to a minimum by this year's end. Enterprises, institutions, local authorities and other users of social means will not be permitted by this year's end to put money in buying, building or extending everything non-economic. The only exceptions are schools half-finished or which one half of their construction funds secured through voluntary financial contributions by citizens.

For a time, Yugoslavia's banks are forbidden to give guarantees for investments on the basis of a future inflow of means and credits from abroad. Further, the banks may not any longer give any credits for covering overdrafts of short-term credits for investments.

Also restricted are budgets for Yugoslavia's republics, provinces, communes and municipalities. They will not be entitled to increase tax on income from enterprises and tax on the turnover of products and services. The federal budget, too, is to experience the same fate. It is to be reduced soon by rebalance by 7 percent, as indicated by the government.

The latest regulations introduce a ban for a time for self-management communities of interest to dispose of a part of public consumption funds.

These intervention laws did not pass smoothly and were openly, polemically and critically debated in the assembly. In the end, the laws collected the required two-thirds majority of votes.

Amendments to the law on for a time fixing a united projection of the 1982 balance of payments and foreign exchange balance were the only ones not to have been passed.

In line with the Yugoslav Constitution, the Presidency of Yugoslavia may now give its opinion on this law. Since this law did not collect the required two-thirds majority of votes of delegates, the Presidency of Yugoslavia may promulgate it, if more than a half of delegates voted for it.

Obviously, the atmosphere that dominated at the recent 12th Congress of the LCY, at which all current problems of Yugoslav society were discussed quite openly, critically and self-critically, may be found in the assembly now.

An identical atmosphere - strongly underlining attachment to the continuity of socialist self-management and Yugoslavia's independent nonaligned policy, and demanding that everything braking a quicker development be sweepingly changed -- came to expression in the assembly, too, through strong demands to call to account those who do not honor agreements on measures of economic policy, laws and regulations.

In its conclusions, the assembly pointed out that the present economic troubles could be overcome by "essentially strengthening the responsibility of all competent authorities, self-management, social and state bodies and citizens".

FOUNDRY CLOSES, BILLION DINAR INVESTMENT LOST

AU191907 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Summary] "The Belgrade Foundry [Fabrika Odlivaka Beograd], which is part of the (?Nis) metal combine and has been operating with large losses for years, will exist no longer. This was announced today by Radoslav Anastasijevic, president of the Receivership Committee.

Over 1 billion dinars were invested in new plant facilities 5 years ago and twice as much was spent to pay off the losses incurred up to that time. "Because the Belgrade Foundry has continued to run up losses, it has been decided that the present organization should be liquidated and should lay off the large number of workers not working in direct production."

The Receivership Committee decided that the foundry, as it was run, had no future and that a further injection of funds, even if they were available, would not help. The old work organization will be liquidated and a new one will be set up, to make casts for the work organizations that had appointed the receiver.

NIN: JOVANOVIC COMMENTS ON STRIKES, UNIONS

AU182050 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No. 1645 11 Jul 82 pp 18-19

[Dragan Jovanovic article: "Work Stoppages: Why Strikes Occur"]

[Summary] The Presidium of the Trade Union Council of Serbia last month discussed work stoppages, using as its basis its regular annual report on strikes, fires, accidents and natural disasters. The number of work stoppages in Serbia fell from 85 in 1980 to 63 in 1981.

The report says in part: "A possible reason for work stoppages may be that a considerable number of workers are dissatisfied because of a drop in their real personal earnings resulting from the overall deterioration of the business conditions. This, as a rule, causes a greater readiness of workers to oppose more openly the behavior and the activities of bureaucratic forces. However, the fall in real personal earnings has caused a feeling of socioeconomic uncertainty among certain categories of workers." The number of those participating in strikes in Serbia in 1980 was 5,780, and in 1981, 3,120.

"Jovan Neskovic, member of the Serbian Trade Union Council Presidium and president of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, the scope of which includes work stoppages, states:

"The fact that the number of work stoppages is falling is, first of all, proof of the resolution of the League of Communists in the past few years to make self-management develop further. Furthermore, measures taken by sociopolitical communities are implemented with a greater degree of social discipline. And finally, the consciousness is being increasingly strengthened among our working people that the dominant relationship is the relationship to the means of production. In fact, the feeling of responsibility and of the indivisibility between responsibility and power is being developed more and more. For instance, the real needs of the working people, such as apartments, kindergartens and so on, are being solved more seriously..."

To show that workers have not become scared but have in fact become more energetic in demanding their rights, Neskovic cites the reduced number of anonymous complaints. There is now a considerable number of signed complaints on personal and general social matters.

The Trade Union Council of Croatia last year adopted its positions on work stoppages, saying that they are "a specific aspect of the workers' class struggle for the realization of their direct and historical rights and interests" and that they appear where their problems are not resolved through the self-managing machinery.

Strikes occur equally in work organizations with high and low workers' earnings. This shows that work stoppages cannot be ascribed to low pay. "However, on one point almost everybody agrees, including Jovan Neskovic, and that is that no work stoppage 'has a political dimension directed against LCY policy.' And that strikes are not publicly declared and registered."

Why does one then discuss work stoppages together with fires, accidents and natural disasters? The Serbian Assembly in March discussed the activities of the internal affairs organs in combatting crime, and work stoppages were mentioned along with economic crimes. "What is more, almost all the newspapers diligently reported the debate without remarking that to tie these two subjects together is, to put it mildly, politically in bad taste. The old interpretation of strikes seems to have stuck with all of us from 'the old days,' as if we could not get used to the idea that 'workers' strikes retain their meaning in countries with a socialist system, too.' The SFRY Constitution indeed does not say a word about stoppages, but life is something different."

Neca Jovanov, who studies strikes, says that strikes occur when the difference increases between the actual and intended state of self-management, and that strikes reduce this difference. But strikes under capitalism and state socialism are directed against the system both as it is actually and how it is intended.

Where strikes occur, trade union organizations have not been active, Neskovic says. In these cases the rights and duties of the trade unions to protect self-managing rights and social property have not been implemented.

The trade unions seem prepared to support the director and management rather than the workers. "It happened that even a work stoppage did not sober up the trade union organization and the strike was repeated," Neskovic says. A worker has the right to be informed about his collective. "If he did not get this information in the regular way, he will use 'coercion' against the plant directorship to obtain what belongs to him." Stabilization measures cannot be fashioned only at the top and merely implemented by the workers. There are some proposals to abolish factory meals and close down some factories. "There can be no stabilization unless the workers right now, at this difficult moment, feel greater social security," Neskovic declares.

MAMULA RECEIVES YOUTH LEAGUE DELEGATION 15 JULY

LD151424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received in the Federal Secretariat today a delegation of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. [passage indistinct] briefed the federal secretary on the problems and existing difficulties which the youth organization comes across in its daily work. There was particularly mention of young people's preparations for the (?congress) of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia and of other topical issues connected with the life and work of young people. Special attention was devoted to the ideo-political training of young people and to youth employment. [name indistinct] Spoke about the work, experience and forthcoming tasks of the youth organization in the Yugoslav People's Army.

The federal secretary stressed in this occasion that at all stages of our revolution and post-war development, the creative and social involvement of young people has been of exceptional importance. Admiral Mamula emphasized in particular the role and importance of joint actions on the part of the youth organization in the army and of young people in socio-political communities, in the sphere of joint cooperative actions and in all matters of ideopolitical and educational work with young people. He singled out in particular the need for the most frequent possible exchanges of experience and for the joint solving of issues of mutual interest to achieve the highest quality of training of young people for the defense of the country.

MAMULA VISITS DEFENSE FACILITIES IN MONTENEGRO

LD191644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Titograd, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, arrived in Montenegro today with his aides for a visit scheduled to last several days.

Admiral Mamula was received this morning by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. The conversation was also attended by Radoje Kontic, vice president of the Republican Executive Council; Maj Gen Drago Kovacevic, commander of the main headquarters of Montenegro territorial defense; and Maj Gen Zivorad Lazareviov, commander of the Titograd military area.

The federal secretary for national defense visited the unit commanded by Miomir Dzankic in the Marshal Tito Barracks in Titograd, which carried on the shining traditions of the celebrated Fifth National-Liberation Montenegrin Proletarian Shock Brigade. Admiral Mamula inspected classrooms and practical military training ranges. There he watched soldiers in training and attended theoretical and practical classes in Miomir Dzankic's unit. During his stay in Montenegro Admiral Mamula will visit several units in the Titograd military area and meet representatives of the socio-political organizations and organs of the republic and of the municipalities which he is due to visit.

BILIC GIVES REPORT TO CROATIAN LC CC PLENUM

LD191600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Report of Jure Bilic, Croatian League of Communists Central Committee president, at Croatian League of Communists Central Committee plenum -- date indistinct]

[Text] [Long passage including dateline indistinct] Bilic thinks that many social and political problems are concealed behind this. Nationalism is in evidence and tendencies toward separatism or unitarism are springing forth. Bilic, at this point, drew attention to the fact that there is a desire, for example, to actualize the thesis that Croatia is getting a raw deal in Yugoslavia, that it continues to be in a bad state, and that Serbs are the masters in Croatia. On the other hand, the opposite theses can be heard, whereby Serbs do not enjoy equality in Croatia, are being pushed out and assimilated. Problems and open issues exist in Croatia as in every republic and province, and all this should be explained in daily political work.

"When we pose a number of open questions, we do not do so in order to stir up political irritation or to excite economic or other difficulties in the country. When we seek that each and everyone should correct currency or dinar balance or insist on an increase in the price of oil in order to reduce high losses in the oil industry, or when we demand or propose something else, we wish to find solutions together. We have exerted great efforts and paid the price to ensure oil supplies for this society. Others have done this in other ways. Matters must be solved together, but not at someone else's expense. For it we find ourselves in difficulties [words indistinct], Jure Bilic said.

Having stated that relations among nations and nationalities in this republic are good on the whole, Bilic said there is a desire to use religious sentiments and religious communities for nationalist ends. "Our relations with religious communities have been showing a tendency to (?improve) recently. We wish that these communities will try to weaken the influence of clerico-nationalists and prevent use of the church for political ends. We hope that cooperation with religious communities will continue to develop in line with well-known principles.

Our country desires good relations with the Vatican and we welcome every action by the church on the international level directed towards achieving peace and cooperation or preventing negative influences in the Catholic Church of Croatia and Yugoslavia. We wish it to be stated clearly and publicly that Yugoslavia is recognized and accepted as it is. It is clear that we have differing stands. A policy cannot be built upon extreme phenomena, nor can these be used to aggravate relations or as justification for hostile activity."

Recalling that the policy of the Croatian League of Communists is the policy of the LCY, that the events in Kosovo are regarded in the same light and the stanopoints of the (?Central Committee) and Serbian documents on these issues [words indistinct]. Bilic recalled Lenin's idea that the communists of a big nation should fight for the equality of a small nation, while the communists of a small nation should fight for rapprochement with the big nations.

Declaring his opposition to any sort of dogmatism and liberalism, Bilic said that "we therefore do not accept any criticisms from outside to the effect that we in Croatia (?are too tight) and that we are dogmatists, while in some of our republics they allegedly write more freely and democracy is more highly developed."

Bilic then underlined that no one has the right, nor is able, to set himself up in such a way as to merely criticise, while others only answer. It is impermissible that lectures should constantly be read to us in the name of the rights and freedoms of journalists or of any sort of elite, or in the name of young people or the working class.

In conclusion Bilic spoke about a number of manifestations among young people, urging that much more work should be done to suppress various negative influences on the young generation.

Bilic concluded his report with the statement that the backbone of action must be an efficient solution of economic problems, development and the building of self-management relations in which the working class, with the League of Communists at the head, is the leading force of society. Labor, acquisition and distribution of income, the ideological and political fight for self-management, affirmation of everything that is positive and new in society, the struggle against hostile elements, against irregularities and errors -- these are the elements influencing the stability of society.

KOSOVO: TRIALS CONTINUE FOR IRREDENTIST GROUPS

Pec: 'Pavaresi' Indictment

AU171652 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Summary] Nine members of the "Pavaresi" hostile group were sentenced by the Pec district court. During the investigations that lasted 4 months, as well as during the trial itself, it became apparent that the accused joined the illegal "Pavaresi" organization during 1980-81 and that the main activity was directed primarily at spreading the slogan "Kosovo Republic."

The 2-day trial also revealed that the members of this organization held meetings, painted slogans and had made preparations to publish a newspaper whose title was to be the same as that of the organization. All members of this organization had a code-name.

Today's proceedings revealed that while in custody, Ibrahim Dresaj, the leader of the organization, had written a letter intended for circulation from cell to cell. "In this letter he wrote that Albanians are no strangers to prisons and we must therefore not be despondent about this. After this encouragement, he goes on to give instructions as to how the accused were to behave during the trial." The letter was intercepted and the members of this illegal counterrevolutionary organization began gradually to admit the points of the indictment. Dresaj admitted that a notebook containing the names of members of the organization belonged to him.

Evidence also showed that the Pavaresi organization had a code, 004, and received its mail through illegal channels.

"In court, Ibrahim Dresaj finally revealed the real traits and nature of this organization after the initial defense concept had collapsed. He began to talk about (Jusuf Gervalla), the leader of the illegal organization called Red Front, who was killed in a settling of accounts between nationalists in West Germany and who, according to Dresaj, is considered a national hero. Dresaj said that his murder shows that we Albanians are not allowed to live even outside Yugoslavia. We have not gained independence even 104 years after the League of Prizren, Dresaj stated, thus explaining the name of the organization. Until Kosovo gains the status of republic it will be mutilated, were the words said by the leader of 'Pavaresia' at the end of his trial, thus revealing the nature and intentions of this organization."

Since the other accused admitted at today's session of the trial almost all accusations made against them, it was possible to form a clear picture of the founding and activity of this hostile organizations. Having received the order to form the organization, the accused Sali Kelmendi organized his own group of three people and then another two groups. The first meeting was held soon afterward, at which the group was constituted. A decision was taken that every member would do his utmost to recruit further members. The meeting also discussed the success of the demonstrations in Pristina, which had already begun. They also agreed to meet daily in order to report on the recruitment drive. The group spread rapidly and its leaders then decided that their activity would make it difficult to preserve its conspiratorial nature and that the best thing would be not to allow it to grow to more than 100 members, all of whom should be from Rugova.

Considering that the action of the security organs made it increasingly more difficult to carry out the hostile activity, a decision was taken that every member should have a code. This was done at a meeting. The newer members of the organization knew only their immediate leaders. These members are not on trial.

"Sali Laci stated at the meeting that it was necessary to organize a number of actions, primarily in the form of attacks against security organs, which at the time were intensively investigating members of this organization. A decision was taken to think about organizing a demonstration in Peje (Pec) in May this year." Other meetings were held in various places to discuss various activities, including the painting of slogans on 23 January this year. The organization's leaders also recorded a ballad about the murder of freedom-lovers in Kosovo which had been broadcast by Radio Tirana at the time, as well as other ballads. "The organization intended to use these ballads in planned demonstrations. But they were prevented from carrying out their plans by the security organs."

Pristina: Intellectuals' Trial

LD191114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Pristina, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- The trial of nine members of a counterrevolutionary group, including a number of well-known intellectuals, began in the Pristina district court today before a bench of five judges presided over by Ismet Emra.

Accused of the crime of joining together for hostile activity against the social order of the SFRY are Halil Alidema and Uksin Hoti, both masters of arts who until recently lectured at the Pristina Arts Department; the well-known film director Ekrem Krueziu; his brother Ali Krueziu, a lawyer; Mentor Kaci, Pristina television film editor post-graduate student at the arts department; Hilmi Rakoceri; secondary school teachers Nezir Haliti and Semsu Recica; and Muharem Fetiu. [names as received]

According to the indictment, they began their hostile activity as early as 1979. At the time the counterrevolutionary demonstrations flared up in Kosovo from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and later, they openly went over to the side of the enemy and as an organized group attempted publicly to "substantiate" their demands and the need to establish "Kosovo Republic."

More on Intellectuals' Trial

LD191714 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1417 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Pristina, 19 Jul (TANJUG) -- [Passage indistinct] The first defendant, Halil Alidema, began publicly to spread the idea of the "Kosovo Republic" as early as 4 years ago, and in his talks with Hilmi Rakoceri and with Nezir Haliti he sought support for the establishment of a group of intellectuals who "in a well-argued way" would provide evidence for the need for all Albanians to unify.

During many meetings with other defendants in March and April last year Alidema endorsed all the demands put forward during the demonstrations held at that time. It was then that a strong "alliance" of members of this group began to come into being. Admittedly, the alliance was never institutionalized, (?but) ideological unity, fanaticism and the blindness of all members of the group ensured monolithic unity. The defendants threw themselves into most vigorous propaganda and other actions precisely at the time when counterrevolution was the only possible explanation for what was happening in Kosovo, and when it was no longer possible to talk about any "scientific" approach to and vindication of the demonstrations. [passage indistinct]

In addition Halil Alidema acquired the material "theory and practice of the revolution" from the Center for Marxist Education of the "Communist-Marxist-Leninist Party of the Albanians in Yugoslavia."

The members of the group envisaged that further activity should unfold in two directions. On the one hand it was planned that Uksin Hoti should write a letter to the United Nations in which he was to explain the "substance" of the struggle of the Albanians in Yugoslavia and at the same time set out the problems encountered by the young people who had taken part in the demonstrations when enrolling at the faculty: On the other hand thought was given to organizing concrete actions to collect weapons to start "a popular uprising."

Within the framework of the first action Ekrem Krueziu was to have crossed illegally into Greece to seek political exile in the U.S. embassy. It was planned that Krueziu would subsequently leave for the United States where he would continue enemy activity. His main task was to have been to collect money from emigres to acquire weapons. This task was partly fulfilled when in November last year Ali Krueziu, as a representative of his work organization, left for the United States.

In addition to becoming involved abroad and establishing links with the emigres, the members of the group became involved to a great extent also on the domestic plane. They began to prepare the ground to "take over" the television station at Gole. Ekram Krueziu, who was permanently employed by Pristina television (he is well-known to our public as the director of the film and TV series "When Spring Is Late"), drew a sketch of his facility.

He worked out in the greatest detail how it would be possible to get into it. In addition, he described to Alidema the position of the armory in the Pristina radio and television headquarters, where weapons were stored, and gathered information about military armories in the surrounding area and about the way they are secured. Krueziu gathered all this information when on a military exercise.

Mentor Kaci, who comes from Djakovica, was given the task of gathering information about the numerical strength of the Yugoslav People's Army and the militia members, and about the weapons, vehicles and places in this municipality where our armed forces are stationed. He did this and imparted the information to Alidema.

During the hearing today the first defendant, Halil Alidema, by and large denied the charges in the indictment, and also said that the minutes taken during his examination were not reliable.

He said he found a copy of LIRIJA, the paper of the organization of "Marxists-Leninists of Kosovo," in the yard of his house and did not know how it got there. When he read it he came to the conclusion that it was not of any great value, nevertheless he stored it in the stove in his garage. Asked by the judge, Ismet Emra, why he did not at once report to security organs that a material of hostile content had been planted on him, Alidema replied that he had heard that "anyone reporting this kind of text went to prison for 6 months."

The very next defendant who was cross-examined, Ekrem Krueziu, revealed that "there was something which did not quite tally" in this explanation by Alidema. He confirmed that he had received the text, which Alidema said he had found in his yard, from Mentor Kaci (who is his cousin) and that after reading it he passed it on to Alidema (who is his brother-in-law). "We wanted to discuss what was said in it and that is why we all read it," Krueziu added.

Halil Alidema and Ekrem Krueziu did not agree on yet another very important detail. When the judge asked Alidema whether he had asked Krueziu to prepare for him sketches of the tv station at Goles and of the armory, the latter replied that he had not. "Admittedly, when watching television on one occasion we discussed the way interference occurring in tv programs can be removed and it was then that we mentioned the Goles transmitter" Alidema said.

However, Krueziu said that he never discussed this matter with Alidema and that he never drew sketches of the tv transmitter and of the armory for anyone else.

Although Alidema said that nothing in the indictment was true, he could not reply to the question put to him by the prosecutor as to where the investigating magistrate could have gotten all the information which unequivocally indicated him. "If it can be said that some general statements are not accurate, one cannot, without explanation, rebut concrete details which no one was in a position to invent," District Public Prosecutor Miftar Jasici said.

Ekrem Krueziu did not deny that he had received and read the material of enemy content, but he denied that he was an advocate of the demonstrations. "I think that the demonstrations were completely hostile and that the Albanians in Kosovo have been put back 10 years because of them. As far as the slogan "Kosovo Republic" is concerned, I think that insofar as it was necessary to put it forward it ought to have been initiated by progressive forces led by the LCY, and not by the enemy" Krueziu said.

Referring to the letter which they intended to send to the United Nations, Krueziu said that he did not have any role whatever to play in this. "Admittedly I know that Hoti intended to write to the United Nations, but this was not in connection with what is said in the indictment, but referred to his brother who had been arrested" he said. Moreover, Ekrem Krueziu stressed "that he had followed and still follows the LCY line, as was best proven by his 20 years of work in films and television."

The trial continues.

Pristina Television Commentary

AU150958 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Members of hostile organizations who acted from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism to destroy the constitutional system of Yugoslavia and to join Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia where Albanians live to Albania have been tried recently and will be tried, a Pristina television commentary broadcast today says.

Criminal proceedings for organized illegal hostile and counterrevolutionary activities have been and are being conducted against 530 persons.

The court proceedings over several days brought to light the reactionary nature of these organizations and groups, whose common platform was directly inspired by the AWP's strategy although they worked under various names. All the evidence shows that these hostile activities from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism have their roots in earlier times and in the remnants of hostile class structures, and hostile Ballist and fascist elements, who supported the creation of a so-called great and ethnically pure Albania.

Allegedly to protect the interests of Kosovo and the Albanians, these irredentists offer their people Stalinism and the bureaucratic-dogmatic rule of Enver Hoxha's Albania in place of the freedom and comprehensive socialist self-managing rights they enjoy in Tito's Yugoslavia. They offer them communal dining and, according to them, an ideal life in the world's last Stalinist fortress.

In this way they have become not only agitators for the failed policy of the Albanian leadership but also traitors to the vital interests of primarily their own people, through trying to lead them into (?darkness) and catastrophe.

The absurdity of (?these activities) by Albanian nationalists and irredentists becomes even more ridiculous and ironic because of their pathetic and dogmatic insistence on (?the assertion), that they did all this allegedly on behalf of the people who have unanimously and energetically denounced the dirty work of these organizations and groups. [passage indistinct]

The vitality and the interests, the unswaying determination of the peoples and nationalities of our country to stand against the desires of these hostile organizations and Albania's leaders were firmly confirmed at the 12th LCY Congress. Therefore the propaganda lies emanating from Tirana today about the alleged failure of the highest gathering of the Yugoslav communists are not surprising. [several words indistinct] They are worried by the fact that the 12th congress, and its entire content, constituted a congress of continuity of Tito's work, Tito's thought and Tito's road.

When we leaf through the papers and programs of these hostile groups, we see clearly that the nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo, and also the Albanian leadership, offer to the Albanian nationality a statist, Stalinist creation, opposed to the essence of our socialist revolution and the decisions of the antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia, contradicting the tested constitutional principles and the system of Yugoslavia.

These individuals offer a Stalinist-type dictatorship, nationalism, chauvinism and hatred of the brotherly peoples, with whom the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and Yugoslavia have lived and will live in togetherness.

The members of the four hostile organizations and the 55 hostile groups offer the same arsenal as is offered by the failed Albanian fascist emigres, with whom the Albanian people squared accounts in the national liberation war.

The present trials show that the enemy received the deserved blow for his (?betrayal), which he tried to organize among the people, as expected, the nationalists and irredentists have been unanimously denounced by the members of the Albanian nationality and all the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Therefore, the courts these days are only confirming the condemnation which the people have pronounced on the members of these hostile organizations and groups, this scum, who will end up where they belong.

COUNCILS, COMMENTATORS VIEW KOSOVO EMIGRATION

FEC Issues Report

LD170936 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- After the summer recess working committees of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and then the chamber itself will discuss the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Discussions will be based on the material of the Federal Executive Council entitled "Appraisals and Attitudes on the Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and on the Lines of Activity Aimed at Eliminating the Causes of Emigration and at Creating Conditions Necessary for the Return to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo of Those Who Wish to Do So."

The Albanian nationalists' and irredentists' pressures aimed at making Serbs and Montenegrins emigrate from Kosovo violate the freedoms, rights and duties guaranteed by the SFRY Constitution to people and citizens throughout our socialist self-managing community and threaten the brotherhood and unity and togetherness and equality of all the nations and nationalities of the SFRY. Emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, which is the result of organized hostile activities and pressures by Albanian nationalists and irredentists, represents the realization of their strategic goal -- the creation of an ethnically "pure" Kosovo, aimed at destroying the integrity of the SFRY, it is stated in the material of the Federal Executive Council.

Emigration from Kosovo is not a problem of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Socialist Republic of Kosovo alone, but also of the whole of Yugoslavia. It can be successfully tackled only through the joint activity of the League of Communists and all other organized socialist subjective forces, organs of self-management and all the organs of the sociopolitical communities of the whole country, the analysis stresses.

Efforts were made during the past period to prevent, within the framework of the complete stabilization of the situation and relations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, any pressures aimed at making Serbs and Montenegrins emigrate from Kosovo and to create the conditions needed if all nations and nationalities are to live together on an equal footing and for the return to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo of those who left under pressure and who wish to return.

However the measures so far adopted have not halted the process of emigration, which continues with undiminished intensity. Pressures from Albanian nationalists and irredentists continue and some forms of pressure are even manifesting themselves in a more pronounced manner. The atmosphere of personal and material insecurity continues to reign and other forms of pressure aimed at making Serbs and Montenegrins emigrate from Kosovo are increasing.

In the period from 9 January - 10 July 1982 there were more than 30 criminal offences which had the characteristics of intranational clashes, 25 against people of Serbian and Montenegrin origin, including two murders, and over 300 smaller offences, of which 213 were against Serbs and Montenegrins. Prevalent among the smaller offences were fighting, [words indistinct] behavior and [word indistinct] personnel of the internal affairs organs.

The realization of the conclusions and application of the specific measures adopted by the organs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo have not yet yielded the expected results both as regards the prevention of all forms of pressure and halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and as regards the efforts to establish fully the causes and manner of emigration in each individual case.

There has been no full implementation of the decisions on the establishment of specific political and legal responsibility of organs and individuals who do not perform their duties and their work in accordance with regulations and in a timely manner, which contributes to the creation and maintenance of the kind of atmosphere and relations which are the basic cause of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

Establishing the responsibility of organs and individuals and ensuring that their work is done efficiently in accordance with the law represent an essential prerequisite for restoring our working people's and citizens' trust in the authorities and one of the basic conditions for halting the process of emigration.

The document goes on to note that the problems of emigration were not in evidence in the public information media until the start of the counterrevolutionary events. During the recent period the country's public information media have helped to acquaint the public with the real scale of emigration and the methods and means of exerting pressure, and with the sociopolitical actions aimed at halting emigration.

However a number of weaknesses (tactlessness, partiality, over-dramatization and so forth) have also manifested themselves in reporting. The problems of emigration have not been evenly treated in the newspapers of all the republics and autonomous provinces, which is often the basis for speculations according to which emigration is entirely the concern of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

The Federal Executive Council judges that organized sociopolitical activity aimed at stabilizing sociopolitical relations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo represents the basic line of activity of all organs and other subjects on whose involvement and work the resolution of these problems and the successful elimination of all the causes of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo depends. Consistent activity in conformity with the political platform on the LCY's action in the development of socialist self-management, brotherhood and unity and togetherness in Kosovo, effective implementation of the activities and measures established in the conclusions of the assemblies of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the correct and full application of the law and other regulations represent the best guarantee that the causes of emigration from Kosovo will be eliminated. The legal and effective work of authorities, from the municipal to the federal level, is an important prerequisite for ensuring that sociopolitical relations will be stabilized and that political action will be successful.

The Federal Executive Council considers that it is indispensable to ensure the consistent and timely implementation of federal, republican and provincial laws and other regulations and thereby to ensure effective protection for the freedom, rights and duties of all the citizens of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. This is the duty, primarily, of all organs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, but also of organs in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and federal organs. The efficient application of laws in order to provide the full protection of the freedom, rights and duties of citizens in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is the priority task of all organs of state at all levels. To this end energetic measures must be adopted to increase the responsibility of all organs, especially in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

All the necessary measures must be energetically adopted to put an effective end to the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo.

At the same time everything must be done -- by creating a favorable social climate and relations, by ensuring the political and legal security of all citizens and by ensuring material and work conditions -- to start the process of the return to Kosovo of agriculturalists, workers, experts and other categories of the population who have emigrated and who are willing to return.

By means of sociopolitical activities and measures by the authorities it is particularly necessary to support and uphold the behavior of those people of Albanian nationality who are opposed to pressures by Albanian nationalists and irredentists and who are struggling for equality and peaceful and free life and work of all the Serbs, Montenegrins, Albanians, Turks, Moslems and Romanians -- all inhabitants of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration must -- proceeding from their constitutionally and legally established functions and responsibility for the state of affairs in all spheres of social life, and for the application of federal laws and other regulations within the framework of the rights and duties of the federation -- carry out inspections on a permanent basis, while respecting the constitutional rights of the republics and autonomous provinces, to see whether the appropriate organs of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo are consistently and in a timely manner applying federal laws and other regulations so as to prevent by means of such application all forms of pressure which lead to emigration from Kosovo, and they must appraise the state of affairs and adopt measures, within their constitutional and legal powers, to ensure the existence of all the conditions necessary for the legal and other forms of security of all the inhabitants of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Proceeding from the need to eliminate all irregularities in the sale of property, make legally possible and facilitate the annulment of any contracts concluded under pressure and ensure compensation, which will create conditions necessary for the return to Kosovo of those who wish to return, the Federal Secretariat for Justice and Organization of Federal Administration and the Federal Committee for Legislation, in cooperation with the Federal Court, the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and the Office of the Federal Public Attorney and in cooperation with the appropriate organs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, should, by the end of September 1982, examine federal regulations and assess the need to make changes and additions to federal laws in the sphere of criminal legislation, legislation pertaining to lawsuits, relations concerning obligations and basic property law relations and, to this end, initiate with organs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo the consideration and reexamination of their regulations pertaining to the above fields.

The Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare must by the end of September 1982 examine the regulations in the field of employment, review their application in self-management and general acts of organizations of associated labor, of self-management interest communities and of work organizations and establish whether there remain regulations which violate the equality of working people and citizens in the field of employment (on the basis of the knowledge of a language, national membership, and others), and initiate the procedure to remove unconstitutional legal enactments pertaining to the legal system.

In the field of (state security) in the jurisdiction of the federation the existing regulations provide adequate scope for the application of appropriate measures.

The Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, in cooperation with the Federal Secretariat for Justice and Organization of Federal Administration, and with the Federal Committee for Legislation must, within the framework of its constitutional powers, by the end of September 1982, reexamine more closely the need to define the functions of coordinating the work of the state security service in the organs and internal affairs of the republic and autonomous provinces by the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs and of spelling out the rights of the federation and of its organs in carrying out inspection and other acts in the field of state security, and the need to change and add to the legislation and other provisions with a view to fulfill more fully and more efficiently the constitutional rights, duties and responsibilities of the federation for the country's state of the security.

The Federal Executive Council believes that in order to ensure standard application of legal regulations the Federal Court must in a joint session with republican supreme courts, provincial supreme courts and supreme (constitutional), courts assume stands of principle on questions of disqualification of agreements whose motive was to violate equality of nations and nationalities or wrecking brotherhood and unity and on the question whether the indictment to establish (the unconstitutional nature of) [words indistinct] can be brought by the public prosecutor as an interested party, and that, in keeping with the law on the Federal Court, it should be regularly as briefed on events in court practice and that it should, when required, report this to the SFRY Assembly.

The Federal Secretariat for Information, in cooperation with other federal organs and appropriate organs of the republic and autonomous provinces, must ensure complete and objective reports for the public on emigration pressure and on the measures taken by appropriate organs to halt emigration from Kosovo, to facilitate the return to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo of those who wish to do so and to secure all the necessary conditions for safe and peaceful life of the members of all nations and nationalities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The processing of this information on emigration questions must have the objective of (shedding the light on) and of foiling the activity of nationalist and irredentist forces in all areas.

All federal organs to which complaints and grievances have been forwarded referring to the problem of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo must reexamine them as soon as possible, assess the correctness of previous stands in the light of the now known facts about the existence of organized pressure to emigration and report to the Federal Executive Council on this matter.

In order to coordinate measures and actions which will (establish) the conditions for the return to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo by all people who have emigrated and who now wish to return the Federal Executive Council believes that it may be expedient if the Serb and Kosovo Executive Councils were to set up a special body which will concern itself exclusively with these matters and establish cooperation with the appropriate organs of the federation, the material of the federal Executive Council goes on [passage indistinct].

Commentary on FEC Report

AU161835 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Kosta Krajinčanic commentary]

[Text] After being examined in the Federal Executive Council and SFRY Presidency, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo -- one of most vital and one of the most serious ideopolitical problems of the Yugoslav Community at present -- will soon be discussed in the country's highest delegate body. After the summer recess, the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly and its committees will discuss it on the basis of a Federal Executive Council document, which presents assessments and positions on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and the directions of activities to remove the causes of emigration and create conditions for the return to Kosovo of those who wish to return. Kosta Krajinčanic talks about some assessments and positions of the document:

Simply the fact that the SFRY Assembly will be discussing this problem clearly demonstrates that the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo must be perceived within the Yugoslav framework. This is confirmed by one of the first positions in the Federal Executive Council document, which says that emigration from Kosovo is not a problem of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the Socialist Republic of Serbia alone, but of all Yugoslavia. In this way all ambiguities have been practically eliminated: They unfortunately had been occurring despite the clear positions contained in the LCY political platform, which treats the problem of emigration identically.

The Federal Executive Council analysis, like the platform, shows that this problem is a Yugoslav one, for the emigration of non-Albanian people promotes the enemy's strategic aim -- the creation of an ethnically pure Kosovo -- and this is aimed at destroying the integrity of the SFRY. The problem can therefore be successfully resolved only through joint action by the League of Communists and all other organized socialist forces, self-management organs, and all sociopolitical communities in the country, the Federal Executive Council document says.

The manifold importance of the document is also evident in that it abolishes -- it seems definitively -- some artificially created dilemmas and attempts at revising the set political positions on the causes of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The Federal Executive Council analysis unequivocally declares emigration to be a result of organized hostile activities and pressure by Albanian nationalists and irredentists. Therefore one cannot talk about other causes, such as a natural migration toward more developed parts of the country.

The Federal Executive Council, of course, possesses reliable evidence for its assertion. Between 1 January and 10 July this year, it is stated in the paper, over 30 criminal acts were committed in conflicts among nationalities, 25 of them -- including 2 murders -- at the expense of persons of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, as well as over 300 petty offenses, of which two thirds were at the expense of Serbs and Montenegrins. The petty offenses include mostly brawls, physical assaults, impertinent behavior and insults. From the long list of these offenses contained in the Federal Executive Council document, we may also mention assaults and intimidating behavior toward women and children, rapes, attacks on religious persons, pressure to sell property, usurpation of property, various kinds of damage to fields, arson, felling trees in forests, desecration of monuments, and so forth. In the same period, there were 40 attacks on officials of the interior affairs organs.

The pressure by Albanian nationalists and irredentists continues, and some aspects of pressure are even more pronounced, the document says. For this reason, the measures taken so far have not stopped the emigration process and the process continues unabated. Therefore, the Federal Executive Council proposes to the SRFY Assembly delegates a unified program of measures and activities which, along with a consistent activity in accordance with the LCY political platform and the conclusions of the assemblies of Serbia and Kosovo, would help eliminate the causes of emigration.

In this context, federal organs of administration have special duties. By the end of September they must consider and reexamine the suitability of several regulations and laws -- especially in the field of the criminal law, ownership law and employment -- to create all the necessary conditions for ensuring legal and other kinds of security for all the people of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

From the Federal Executive Council document, which is carried in lengthy excerpts in the press today, let us in conclusion mention the assessment of public media treatment of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The problems of emigration, the document says, have not been treated equally in the media of all the republics and provinces. This is most frequently taken as a basis for speculation that emigration is predominantly a problem of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Hodza Calls for Unity

LD162256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1327 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Prizren, Jul 16 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia member Fadilj Hodza, speaking today, Thursday, in Prizren categorically urged all, especially communists, to take "decisive actions" further to strengthen the brotherhood and unity, fellowship and security of the members of all nations and nationalities living in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

The Yugoslav official set out that "with decisive political actions and corresponding, most categorical measures" an end must be put to all brazen counterrevolutionary onslaughts of greater-Albanian nationalists on the Yugoslav socialist self-management society and the achievements of the Yugoslav national liberation struggle and revolution.

The endangering of these achievements, Fadilj Hodza, himself of Albanian nationality, said, means the endangering of the country's existence.

Speaking to the workers of a Prizren factory, Fadilj Hodza set out that an end "must urgently and categorically" be put to everything that disturbs inter-nationality relations and the secure, free and equality-based life of Serbs, Montenegrins and members of the other nations and nationalities in Kosovo.

Referring to the pressures of greater-Albanian nationalists on Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, Fadilj Hodza cautioned that "each attack on members of these two nations means an attack on members of the Albanian nationality and their freedom and dignity."

Fadilj Hodza said that special responsibility for the security of the non-Albanian population in Kosovo, where greater Albanian nationalism escalated last year, "rests with us, the communists of Albanian nationality which is numerically the strongest in the province."

In this context, Fadilj Hodza said, "those who do not timely and effectively react must be called to account" since the hitherto major measures taken "have still not given the desired results."

Censuring the nationalist and unitary aspirations and attempts at abusing national feelings, which have been in evidence over the past year, Fadilj Hodza set out that Yugoslavia is a united and indivisible whole. There is not and there cannot be in Yugoslavia any division into 'first' and 'second' or big and small nations or into nationally constructive and not constructive nations," Fadilj Hodza said.

No federal unit, no nationality in Yugoslavia can objectively feel as unequal, Hodza added. The Yugoslav socialist self-management offers optimal conditions for an absolutely free, equality-based and comprehensive development of all nations and nationalities, Fadilj Hodza said.

"It is the duty of us, the communists of Kosovo," the Presidency of Yugoslavia member from Kosovo said, "critically and self-critically to review our hitherto work... and to draw corresponding conclusions."

The members of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia enjoy equal rights as the members of all other nations and nationalities, the Yugoslav official said and noted that this is well illustrated by the "outstanding post-war development of Kosovo" where the members of the Albanian nationality are numerically the strongest.

Fadilj Hodza termed as unacceptable official Albanian behavior toward Yugoslavia. Albania, he said, is, under the cloak of its interest in the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, "directly interfering in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and relations". Albania incites national hatred, particularly toward Serbs, and it openly supports the enemy actions toward Yugoslavia, Fadilj Hodza said.

Albania, Fadilj Hodza said, wants a constitutional retailoring of Yugoslavia and this policy of it is not in the interest of good-neighbour relations nor of the Albanian Nationality in Yugoslavia. Albania's policy is not even in the interest of the people of Albania and it is contrary to the interests of peace and security in the Balkans, Presidency of Yugoslavia member Fadilj Hodza said in conclusion.

Sukrija Visits Djakovica

LD171842 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1707 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Djakovica 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- On the second day of his stay in Djakovica, Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Presidium, today visited the fourth local community and attended a meeting of the League of Communists which discussed the politico-security situation. It was stressed that in this local community in the Djakovica municipality, in which both Serbs and Albanians live, intranational relations are traditionally good and that they were not upset even by the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. Thanks to the involvement of the League of Communists not a single excess between members of the Serb and Albanian nationality had been recorded, nor had there been any nationalistic or chauvinist outbursts.

At the meeting Ali Sukrija spoke particularly of the need to further strengthen brotherhood and unity and intranational trust.

Albanians must not be indifferent even to a single excess of attempt to attack members of other nations and nationalities. Negative manifestations must be resolved on the spot, and those who perpetrate such excesses must be most harshly punished, Sukrija said. Nor must we permit anyone [words indistinct] or some "greater rights" of one nation in relation to another. He explained this at the very beginning of our armed revolution. What we are building, our socialist self-management system, our equal community, and brotherhood and unity were not given to us as a gift by anyone, but is the result of joint struggle of all nations and nationalities, Sukrija stressed. He particularly stressed the need for knowledge of the Albanian and the Serbo-Croat language by members of both nationalities as a condition for (?strengthening) reciprocal trust and security.

Vlasi Talks to Security Forces

AU161623 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Summary] Azem Vlasi, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, spoke today with members of the provincial security organs and of militia units of the republics and Vojvodina who are serving in Kosovo. He spoke in connection with the implementation of tasks arising from the political platform of the LCY Central Committee for brotherhood and unity and togetherness. He pointed out the unity that emerged at the 12th LCY Congress, as well as the determination of all communists throughout the country to stay on the road of self-management. Clear directions have been given to the communists in Kosovo and throughout the country. The problems confronting Kosovo are also confronting the entire country. One of the main tasks is to ensure unity in action. Another important task concerns economic stabilization, and this must be the concern of all communists and working people. "If the tasks of economic stabilization are dealt with successfully, we will then ensure conditions for improved political security. Therefore, the struggle against the enemy, who is operating from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, is also a struggle for greater production and a positive economic balance." Azem Vlasi continued by saying that the intentions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism are now apparent to everyone. "Although the enemy has been defeated, he continues to operate in our midst in various forms. He has now changed his tactics because the overwhelming majority of the Albanian people have directly opposed him. Although the political and security situation in the province has improved considerably, we must continue to work in all environments in order to completely smash all hostile activity. We must continue the struggle against opportunism, passivity, noninvolvement in social actions, as well as against all other phenomena which are present, particularly in the University of Kosovo."

Azem Vlasi also spoke about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, stressing that, as opposed to emigration for economic and social causes, which increased since the disturbances of last year, there is also emigration due to pressure. "Members of the Albanian nationality bear the main responsibility because they constitute the majority in Kosovo compared with members of other nations and nationalities. They must therefore take the lead with actions to prevent this development." We must therefore carry out broad political and organizational activity to ensure normal working and living conditions for all our citizens.

Pristina Radio Commentary

AU161215 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] One of the most important [words indistinct] themes in the province and in the republic, as well as in the federation, has been the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. At yesterday's meeting the Yugoslav Presidency defined this as a serious and severe sociopolitical problem.

Two days ago, at a meeting of all the chambers of the Pristina Municipal Assembly, the alarming note was presented, according to which about 5 percent of the citizens of Serb and Montenegrin nationality have already emigrated or had declared their intention to emigrate in the first half of this year alone. This evening's comment deals with this question more broadly.

This is happening at a time when we have the political platform of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo and the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, in which this problem has been defined as an essential one for general relations in the province. Both these documents stress the prevention of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins to be one of the first priority problems. However, instead of diminishing, this emigration is increasing daily. Why? It appears that the delegates of the Pristina Assembly gave the best answer to this question at their latest meeting. The essence of the problem lies in the fact that the activity carried out in Pristina and in the province as a whole with regard to this question always concludes with verbal discussions in the forums and with administrative measures which are contrary to the constitutional rights of the citizens and working people. The broad base remains at the periphery of events. In all this let us explain. During the past 18 months since the eruption of the counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Kosovo, there have been almost no meetings in the province and in the communes where the question of security has not been examined and where the problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo has not been touched upon.

During this period, the most that can be said is that concrete actions in connection with such manifestations have been dealt with solely by the commissions of the Kosovo Executive Council and the commissions of the municipal assemblies. Dozens of documents and affidavits are needed to prove that emigration is not taking place under pressure. Whoever has expressed the wish to emigrate has been able to procure such documents and, as was noted by the delegates of the Pristina Municipal Assembly, to write an affidavit containing convincing proof that he is leaving solely for family or other normal reasons. This meets only the form, but not the substance. In this case, the administration is in need of such formalities. However, in this context, what we have is only the formality, instead of the reality of the event. Is the truth not being concealed in this way and how much does this contribute to the obstruction of the general action intended to prevent the increasingly more massive emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins? An analysis of who is in fact emigrating from Kosovo provides a certain dimension to the question. Those emigrating are mainly experts and people in a good economic position, who can easily find jobs and secure housing. Only recently, 600 have left the Kosovo electrical economy alone, including 47 experts in the last 6 months. Is this not a lot even for developed environments?

As has been stressed at the latest meeting of the Pristina Municipal Chambers, 867 requests for emigration have been received during the first 6 months of this year and if all were granted, 1929 persons would have left the municipality of Pristina. In fact, most of them have already left, of which 10 percent have not even registered their departure. It is not known how many more intend to emigrate and their number is certainly high. It is clear that the sociopolitical activity carried out to date to prevent these manifestations has not borne considerable results, despite the fact that the positions stated in the platform of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo and the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo are very clear.

Surely no further documentation is needed in this connection. We have gained the impression that these have been examined only superficially and in a declarative manner. The broader social base in which all this is in fact happening has not been consulted. Local communities, associations, the basic organizations of the League of Communists and the trade unions have not been activated to resolve this problem. Moreover, when initiatives are taken in forums to engage in tackling this problem, passiveness and opportunism are inevitably encountered.

It appears that we have two policies: The one carried out in the forums and the one which ought to be carried out by the broader base, which, unfortunately, is still not being implemented consistently. All this worsens the daily climate of insecurity and this is certainly the main cause of emigration. However, not even the slightest excesses can be ignored, since their multiplication results in their transformation into perfidious methods of pressure.

The security organs and courts are especially responsible for effectively preventing such manifestations and ensuring normal working and living conditions for all citizens and officials, as was stressed also at yesterday's meeting of the Presidency of Yugoslavia when it examined this question.

Hasani Meets With Applicants

AU171905 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Talks with some 30 persons who have made requests to emigrate from Kosovo were held at the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina today. Nebi Gasi, president of the Communal Committee, and Budisav Vujicic, secretary of the Communal Committee Presidium, held talks with them. Sinan Hasani, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, also participated in the talks. The basic aim of this meeting was to hold the most frank talks possible with the applicants for emigration about their motives for leaving the province. The talks have shown that there are numerous reasons for this.

People primarily decide to emigrate because of their personal preoccupations, interests and problems. In the conclusion of the talks, Sinan Hasani addressed those interested in emigrating and he appealed to them to remain in Kosovo, and to contribute with all other peoples and nationalities to creating a climate of confidence, security and a nicer future for the province.

Vucitrn Assembly Meets

AU161700 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Summary] A meeting of the three chambers of the Vucitrn Municipality Assembly was held today. The meeting discussed the tasks confronting the state organs and other social organizations in preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The meeting took note of the fact that a number of measures have been adopted in line with the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo to prevent further emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the commune. In this connection, particular attention has been paid to increasing personal security, to protecting personal property -- particularly of the Serb and Montenegrin work, increased mutual trust, and strengthening brotherhood and unity.

"According to the data presented to the meeting of the municipal assembly, 127 requests were presented to the municipal commission since 11 March 1982 for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. Of these requests 39 were from families and 88 from individuals. Permission to emigrate was granted to 23 families and 34 individuals of Serb and Montenegrin nationality. All these cases involved families or individuals who had built houses and found employment outside the province some years ago." However, the meeting also noted that the recent incident in Gojbulja and a murder that occurred in Samodreza of this commune, worsened intranational relations considerably. Damage to fields, the cutting down of trees and cases of arrogant behavior by certain individuals have been noted in the commune.

It was therefore decided to intensify the activity of all social organs and social organizations to prevent such behavior and create favorable conditions for the normal life and work of all citizens in the commune -- Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins and others.

KOSOVO: TRADE UNION VIEWS TASKS, ELECTS PRESIDENT

AU171710 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jul 82 p 3

[S.H. report]

[Summary] At its session today chaired by Sefcet Jasari, the Council of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation discussed the appraisals on implementing the positions and tasks in the field of living standard and social welfare and adopted tasks for the next period.

The council also discussed a report of its organs on their work between the 15th and 16th conferences. The 16th Conference of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation will be held in Pristina at the end of September. Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, president of the Council of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation, also participated in the work of the session.

Behdzep Zeciri, member of the Council Presidium of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation, made an introductory speech. He said that the past activity was directed mostly at adopting tasks, positions and decisions in the field of living standard and social welfare, but that work on implementing the adopted tasks was inadequate. Because of a high increase in prices and the costs of living, Zeciri said, "a noticeable drop in real personal incomes has been noted, particularly of those employed in direct production and of workers working under difficult work conditions." All this resulted in their reduced interest in work, greater productivity and income.

"In order to consistently implement the goals of business operations and overall social production, primarily to increase production, labor productivity, economies and income, the council noted that it is indispensable to take specific measures for preserving and increasing the real value of personal incomes of workers and to ensure their material motivation. It is particularly necessary to take the most energetic measures possible to halt increases in prices."

In the discussion it was said that clear criteria for better evaluating work and results of work must be adopted. The trade unions will work to make personal incomes a greater motive and element for increasing production, labor productivity and income.

Milos Vujakovic was elected president of the Council of the Kosovo Trade Union Federation for a 1 year term of office.

SLOVENIA: LC PRESIDIUUM MEETS, SCORES CENTRALISM

AU192045 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of the Communists of Slovenia discussed some ideopolitical questions in Ljubljana. Unacceptable tendencies and work methods are appearing in some communities in a way that is alien to our self-managing social system, the Presidium noted. Mentioning methods of pressure, some of which could also be found in information media, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia assessed that these methods in fact reflect nostalgia for a centralist solution to some questions.

The League of Communists must struggle more resolutely, concretely and with stronger arguments against attempts to rehabilitate liberal ideas arising under the cloak of the struggle against Stalinism. This includes unacceptable theories maintaining that it is necessary to separate ideology from science, it was said at the session in Ljubljana.

SPLIT: LC EXPELS THREE, CITES STUDENT HOSTILITIES

LD162338 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Split, July 16 (TANJUG) -- The strictest party disciplinary measures -- expulsion from the League of Communists -- have been applied to two leading office employees and a worker of the student centre in Split for having failed, as communists and managers, to prevent hostile activities at the centre.

The other employees were reprimanded.

These disciplinary measures were pronounced by the Presidency of the Municipal League of Communists Committee of Split, a large port on the central Adriatic coast.

The Presidency asked the party organizations to which the disciplined belonged to see to it that they are all dismissed from their jobs.

The director of the centre, whose responsibility was not discussed because of his absence from the meeting, received the strictest party disciplinary measure -- expulsion from the League of Communists.

Because of the failures of those disciplined and the passiveness of their party organizations, nationalistic and clericalist incidents continued at the centre for two years, having escalated in particular during 1981, when a number of gross offences of belittling and ridiculing the socio-political system of Yugoslavia and insulting some of the country's most prominent leaders took place.

Those involved in hostile incidents evoked the dark past connected with Hitler's war-time creation, the so-called Independent State of Croatia, and invoked the nationalistic mass movement of the 1970's.

These hostile dealings were cut short by resolute action of the Municipal League of Communists Committee of Split and students. The Committee Presidency warned all communists to increase their vigilance in order to prevent possible similar excesses in future.

BRIEFS

NEW POLITIKA DIRECTOR -- Belgrade, Jul 19 (TANJUG) -- Prominent Yugoslav journalist Dragan Markovic, 55, has been appointed the director of POLITIKA, one of the leading Yugoslav dailies. Up to now Markovic was the acting director and editor-in-chief of the daily. Dragan Markovic, who actively participated in the Yugoslav national liberation war from the beginning, has graduated from the Belgrade University School of Journalism and Diplomacy. He is an active social-political worker. Markovic was in various offices, and is now Central Committee Member of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia. An active journalist since 1947, he worked in editorial offices of BORBA, KOMUNIST, POLITIKA and was editor-in-chief of the news magazine NIN. He is the winner of the First Yugoslav Award for Journalism, and has published a number of political-historical studies and books. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 19 Jul 82 LD]